The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,826—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883.
			TUESDAY
L. SIAM	3041 500	E. Ashdown	...14th Aug.
— YENKEEA	2726 500	A. B. Daniell	...21st "
L. PERIM	3300 600	A. Symons	...28th "
— SURAT	3142 530	C. H. Edwards	...4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983 5.0	W. M. Robbie	...11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
TEHERAN	2585 400		...10th Aug.
DECCAN	3329 500	A. W. Adamson	...23rd "
SUTLEJ	1191 750	A. H. Johnson	...7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..Rs 550	Including	I Class ..Rs 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs 95	Brighton Route	Rs 10
"	..II	do.	do.	.. 70	do. ..8
From Naples.	I	do.	do.	.. 145	do. ..10
"	..II	do.	do.	.. 105	do. ..13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" " over three and under eight } charge.
" " eight and under twelve } charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

THE magnificent S. S. "CASCAPEDIA," 1,921 tons registered, P. Doyle, Master, WILL SAIL for Liverpool about the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board in Prince's Dock or to

KILLICK NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,242 480	John Craig..	1st Sept.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons. H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. UTOPIA	2,731 680	M'Ritchie.....	23rd Aug.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Aug., 1883.

SAINT GEORGES' CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.

THE POST of ORGANIST and CHOIR-MASTER will be vacant next November. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the CATHEDRAL CHAPLAIN, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS OF THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY, Ld.

THESE TEAS are superior to all others hitherto imported into Bombay, both in flavour and fragrance, owing to their having been dried and prepared by the latest steam-machinery, of which this Company only holds the patent. To avoid adulteration, the Teas are packed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Richard Ballard, the Manager, in packets of one lb. each.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re. 1 8	Pekoe	Re. 1 3
Imperial Mixture..	" 1 6	Pekoe Souchong.....	" 0 15

J. E. MODY.

57, Hornby-row, near the Gaiety.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES :

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8 0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4 0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from Ships, Landing and Delivering the Consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1883.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, the 6th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 4, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

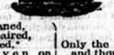
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY. WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.



Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

S.S. MOBILE'S General Average is now Adjusted, and CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to produce Deposit Receipts and Bills of Lading and apply to the Undersigned, No. 21, Apollo-street, for the balance of their Deposits.

LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjusters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.

Delicious for Pies and Stewing.

Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS & TUMBLER COVERS

For keeping Wines and Liquors free from flies and insects during the Rainy Season.

	Cash Prices. Plain. Rs. a.	Fluted. Rs. a.
Size for Port and Sherry Glasses each.	1 8	2 0
" " Claret and Hock ..... "	2 0	2 4
" " Champagne ..... "	2 4	2 8
" " Peg Tumblers ..... "	2 8	2 12
" " " extra large. "	2 12	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
" " Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
" " Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
" FLESH STRAPS.
" ARMY, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
" STRAPS.
" BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAH'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS.
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE AND LIMETTA CORDIAL.

LIME JUICE having now come into large and increasing demand, it is of the utmost importance that a really genuine article be obtained. The superiority we claim for this LIME-FRUIT JUICE is that it is uniformly the production of one Plantation, and is expressed only from prime selected Fruit,

Cash—Imperial Pints, 14 Ans. ; Imperial Quarts, Re. 1-8 each.

LIMETTA CORDIAL, carefully prepared from the Lime-fruit Juice, is a most delightful Beverage. Free from alcohol.

Cash—Reputed Pints, 12 as. ; Reputed Quarts, Re. 1-4 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MELLIN'S PATENT FOOD FORMS A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

It is also the best food for the prostrated digestion of Invalids.

Fresh supplies are constantly arriving and good condition guaranteed.

Per bottle, 14 As. and Re. 1-8.
Per dozen, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Rs. 1-8 Per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Softened and matured by Age.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IS IT NOT ASTONISHING ?

ONE GALLON AND A HALF OF THE

BEST GINGER BEER

FOR 4 AS.

PREPARED and sold only in Packets BY

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR MADE BANIANS & DRAWERS.

CUT LOW IN THE NECK FOR INDIAN WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
Gauze Banian.....six	14	0
Fine Gauze Merino Banians .....six	21	0
Superfine ; "a special article for Indian" wear, thin, soft, and shrinkless.....six	27	0
Summer Merino, a vest stouter than the above, medium substance .....six	34	0
Fine Zephyr or Net, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary banian, with half its weight .....six	35	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, elastic, and non-irritating.....six	40	0
Drab Merino, with long sleeves, for the homeward journey or cool climates, each	6	8
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves, very warm, recommended for cold climates	7	0

DOUBLE SEATS.

	Rs.	a.
Short Trunk Drawers for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated ..... per pair	5	8
Long Drawers, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands.....	7	0
Bathing Drawers, fine Brown Cotton.....	1	8
Plain Colours do. do.	1	12
Fancy Stripes do. do.	2	0
White Summer Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands	6	12
Best Stout Drab Merino Pants, for the homeward journey or cold districts.....	7	0
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool Pants, for wear in cold climates	7	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlinwool, knitted.....	10	0
Extra fine do. do.	12	0
Superfine, very soft	14	0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month ; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S B. BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to the Bombay Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India.

Reserve Cuvee .....quarts, Rs. 54, pints Rs. 30 per doz.
First Quality .....quarts, " 48, " " 28 "

Apply GODOWN-KEEPER.

LYON & Co.

IN THE ENGLISH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND," because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R.....	Rs. 32 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	" 33 0	..
Eugene Ulloquet's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs. 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra.....	" 42 0	" 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
" Moselle	" 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	" 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	" 34 0	...

MOSELLE.

Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (still)	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ..
Hochheimer.....	" ..	" 29 0
Marcobrunner.....	" 30 0	" ..
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner.....	" ..	" 19 0
Braunenberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer.....	" 28 0	" 34 0
Josephshoefer	" 29 0	" 33 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 40 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes.....	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche.....	" 30 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	" 22 0	" 25 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 20 0	..
Vin Gregustinsseux	" 20 0	..
Barolo	" 22 0	..
Nebialo	" 22 0	..
Monforte Wine	" 24 0	..
Vin Tinot Bianco	" 26 0	..

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" ..	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" ..

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	..

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux.....	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" ..	" 28 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	" 28 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" ..	..
M. & Spann	" 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars	" ..	..
M. & Spann	" 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac ..	" 26 0	...
Chas. Lecvoire's finest Cognac * * * Very Old.....	" 34 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz pints.
St. Paull ..... Rs.	6 8
Pilsener..... "	6 0
Kaiser Beer..... "	6 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (firemen)..... "	..
Lagerbier ..... "	5 0
Romford Ritter Ale ..... "	5 0

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs	18 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	"	30 0
Kummel, Superior	"	30 0
Real Italian Oil, Very large bottles...	"	14 0
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	"	8 0

	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk ..... per doz.	Rs. 3 8	5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Nett Cash.
Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.)	per lb.	0 11
Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each.....	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)		2 8
Do. do. (small ")		1 8
Saussiachen, (Small Sausages)		1 8
Ramhwurste, (Smoked ")		1 0
Saussiachen (Small Sausages)		1 0
Zungen in wein (Tongues in wine)		1 12

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20 ; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7 Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or supreme and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA
No. 5 Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE, ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OVER THE JABALPUR LINE.

THE public are informed that all GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC is now BOOKED THROUGH over the Jabalpur Line, WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTION.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

WANTED a JUDICIAL SHIRASTADAR for the Huzur Office. Salary Rs. 150. None but those who have passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination or LL. B. need apply. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

L. D. BIVALKAR, Karbhari,
Sangli State.

Dated Sangli, 2nd August, 1883.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Directors was held on the 2nd instant, when the TENTH and FINAL CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay, on the 16th August, 1883.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

NOTICE.
WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR WORK.

WANTED, SUB-CONTRACTORS to undertake the quarr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.—BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following or other first class Steamers are EXPECTED TO SAIL about the dates advertized below :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
S.S. ARMENIA	3396	S.S. NUBIA	3550
S.S. ARABIA	4300	S.S. PERSIA	4500
S.S. CALIFORNIA	3410	S.S. ROUMANIA	3387
S.S. HISPANIA	3380	S.S. VICTORIA	3300

DATES OF SAILING.

September	1st, 1883	November	12th, 1883
"	20th "	December	3rd "
October	1st "	"	15th "
"	12th "	"	23rd "
"	20th "	January	1st 1884
November	1st "	"	12th "

For rates of passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August, 1883.

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET, Fort.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the KARACHI MUNICIPALITY. Salary Rupees 350 per mensem. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be lodged with the PRESIDENT on or before noon on the 31st August, 1883.

J. STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

Muni. Engr. and Sec'y's office, Karachi, 4th August, 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, TANK, ROAD and DRAINS at Chinchpoogly. Conditions of Contract can be seen and schedule of quantities of the work obtained at our office, Fort, No. 2, Rampart Row. Sealed tenders must be sent in to our office endorsed "Tender for the erection of Mill Buildings, Tank, &c." not later than 5 p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th instant. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to clause 12 of Government Notification, No. 2950, dated 13th July last, calling for tenders for Rupees 2,50,00,000 4 per cent. loan, NOTICE is hereby given that NO ALTERATION is intended to be made in the practice hitherto observed, by which allottees are allowed to pay up their instalments before due date and receive interest accordingly.

E. GRAY,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES of *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, English bound in Half-year volume, from the year of 1856, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66 and '67. Price Rs. 10 per volume. Apply to

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1883, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1883.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY invite TENDERS for the various works connected with the proposed EXTENSION OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY. The work will be divided into two contracts, one for the supply, free on board in Karachi Harbour of the necessary cast-iron pipes, valves, hydrants, stand pipes, &c., required for the works, and the other for the landing, fitting and laying of the various materials included under the above contract.

Plans may be seen and copies of the specification and bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required from those applying for bills of quantities, which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the PRESIDENT, Karachi Municipality, and endorsed "Tender for Karachi Water Works Extension," will be received up to noon, on 27th October, 1883.

The Municipality is not bound to accept any tender.

J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 1st August, 1883.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

LAUGHING WATER,	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY,
SPRING VIOLET,	RONDELETIA,
JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY of SINGER'S MACHINES. No praise, recommendation, or arguments required. Every machine guaranteed from the Co.'s only office in Bombay.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for 3 months, from the 15th instant, a large furnished HOUSE in Marine-lines facing the sea. Address X., Messrs. Bolton and Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

WANTED, by a single young PARSEE, a companion (Parsee) for board and lodging. For particulars apply BATCHELOR, care of this paper.

ANNUAL TEA GATHERING at the Temperance Hall, Apollo-street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Open to all by ticket, or one rupee at the door.

THE RIGHT THING, a preparation for pipe, made of the finest selected leaves of Virginian tobacco of a pleasant flavor and aroma. Re 1-4 per lib.—HOWARD & Co.

THE BARTON'S three-stars BRANDY is well matured of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best value that can be given for money.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

RS. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000.—A gentleman wishes to buy a share in some good established business. Communications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Apply to M. M., care of this paper.

TAILORING.—CHOICE GOODS in this department just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £576,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

"OUR SPECIALITE" Washing Tweed SUITS, guaranteed all-wool, Rs. 14, cash only. Y. A. LUCKA and Co., Tailors, Meadow-st., Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

JUST received patent automatic Chariot for infants, single and double Perambulators and Mechanical Toys.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., 33, Meadow-st.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

4,500 TONS COAL WANTED by the Manager, Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway. Forms of tender to be had at office of Port Store-keeper, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

BOARD and LODGING required for a single man in Grant-road or Bellasis Junction-road. Apply, stating terms, to R., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali. Price Rs. 5; postage, Anna 1. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press.

FOR SALE, at Dharwar, the HOUSE lately the property of Colonel Anderson, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairlie Muir, C. S. For particulars apply to F. M., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Brothers. Will be sold singly to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Sea Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Arms Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM. Sandwiches, &c., &c., also climaticores, at FRASER'S, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAG-PANCHMI FAIR,
TO-DAY.
ON BELLASIS-ROAD.
ICES, HAM, SANDWICHES, PASTRY, COMFITS, COLD-DRINKS, DRAUGHT BEER AND PORTER, WINES, SPIRITS,
AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
THE NEW EDITION,
QUEEN'S REGULATIONS
AND
ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883.
Octavo edition. Price Re. 1-4; postage, As 4.
TO BE READY IN ABOUT 10 DAYS.
No pocket edition issued.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to certain BUILDINGS in H. M.'s Dockyard and for Constructing Latrines for servants in the Jamshedji Jijeebhoy Hospital.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OLD BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., belonging to the Public Works Department.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Cumberland Ravelin Store Yard, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., a large collection of useful Books, Periodicals, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales grey shirtings.
4 bales ,, dhoties.
6 cases coloured prints.
1 bale Turkey red cloth.

On account and at the risk of Cullianjee Luxmidas—

2 bales, each 400 lbs., Coorla Spining and Weaving Company's assorted cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.

Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.

4 pieces oil floor carpet, 75 by 18.
1 ,, oil stair carpet, 75 by 3.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER STOCK, BYCULLA HOTEL.

French-polished teakwood and blackwood, carved and plain furniture, in No. 13, Apollo-street, *over* (opposite Old Medical Stores Office.)

On FRIDAY next, 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the overstock Byculla Hotel's furniture, &c., by order of Mr. Jeevunjee Hormusjee.

The same comprises English dining tables, side boards, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing, din ng and bed-room chairs, easy chairs, round, pier, sofa, and side tables, teapoys, screens, marble top round tables, whatnots, chiffoniers with glass borders, cane, cane and plain dressing and washhand tables with crockery, camp cots, toilet glasses, plated hot water curry dishes, and miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of articles of provisions and dead stock.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of articles of provisions and dead stock.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, consisting of canvas hose, kneading machines, and dead stock.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of canvas hose, 2½, 2¼, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, and 4 inches. Also 2 kneading machines and spare component parts and dead stock.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales dhoties.
10 cases prints.
9 cases Asbestos mill boards of various thickness.
1 cottage pianoforte by Wm. Sprague.
2 cases silk satin.
13 pieces gold embroidered silk satin.

To close account—

10 bales, each 300 lbs., T. red twist. No. 30s.

The property of an officer—

General officer's full dress tunic, gold lace, trousers, shell jacket, waistcoat, blue cloth coat with shoulder cords, gold sash, general officer's cap with bullion undress, loose coat and trousers, forage cap, and general officer's plume.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome grey Kattywar mare, going in single harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jalnarayen Sittaram—

Ex s. s. Colaba.

100 tons teak scantlings in various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, property opposite the General Assembly Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 112, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage belonging to Jehangeer Bezonjee Fuzundar, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, on the south by the Temples of Parou Rowjee, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Khuiuckbhai and partly by the house of Raymon Seckee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fasmundaree land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 826 containing 156 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-row, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder to close shipment—

Ex s. s. Ellora.

75 first-class teak squares.
100 second-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of articles of provisions and dead stock.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, consisting of canvas hose, kneading machines, and dead stock.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of canvas hose, 2½, 2¼, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, and 4 inches. Also 2 kneading machines and spare component parts and dead stock.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales dhoties.
10 cases prints.
9 cases Asbestos mill boards of various thickness.
1 cottage pianoforte by Wm. Sprague.
2 cases silk satin.
13 pieces gold embroidered silk satin.

To close account—

10 bales, each 300 lbs., T. red twist. No. 30s.

The property of an officer—

General officer's full dress tunic, gold lace, trousers, shell jacket, waistcoat, blue cloth coat with shoulder cords, gold sash, general officer's cap with bullion undress, loose coat and trousers, forage cap, and general officer's plume.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome grey Kattywar mare, going in single harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jalnarayen Sittaram—

Ex s. s. Colaba.

100 tons teak scantlings in various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, property opposite the General Assembly Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 160, and situate in Agiary Lane near Kalbadevee-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swamy.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Bengalpoora or Oomarcaddy-street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Bhoola Mairally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1870.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 112, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage belonging to Jehangeer Bezonjee Fuzundar, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, on the south by the Temples of Parou Rowjee, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Khuiuckbhai and partly by the house of Raymon Seckee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fasmundaree land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 826 containing 156 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-row, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder to close shipment—

Ex s. s. Ellora.

75 first-class teak squares.
100 second-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of articles of provisions and dead stock.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, consisting of canvas hose, kneading machines, and dead stock.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of canvas hose, 2½, 2¼, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, and 4 inches. Also 2 kneading machines and spare component parts and dead stock.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales dhoties.
10 cases prints.
9 cases Asbestos mill boards of various thickness.
1 cottage pianoforte by Wm. Sprague.
2 cases silk satin.
13 pieces gold embroidered silk satin.

To close account—

10 bales, each 300 lbs., T. red twist. No. 30s.

The property of an officer—

General officer's full dress tunic, gold lace, trousers, shell jacket, waistcoat, blue cloth coat with shoulder cords, gold sash, general officer's cap with bullion undress, loose coat and trousers, forage cap, and general officer's plume.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome grey Kattywar mare, going in single harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jalnarayen Sittaram—

Ex s. s. Colaba.

100 tons teak scantlings in various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, property opposite the General Assembly Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 160, and situate in Agiary Lane near Kalbadevee-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swamy.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1883.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED.
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."
Unequalled in India.

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Highly recommended; Mild and Mellow.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide;
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the top lid is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the heaviest case some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, octagist scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 8.0

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repairs[illegible] taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"You cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequalæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martins.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: THACKER & Co., KERR & Co., ROGERS & Co., BOLTON & Co., ROSTOM & Co., and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....62,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....4500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.—No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz :—

Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

3 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
2 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL, SURREY, founded more than fifty years ago, and from 1856 to 1882, conducted by Messrs. BRACKENBURG and WYNNE.

This School continues to prepare successfully for the various competitive Examinations under the joint headmastership of Mr. WYNNE and of Mr. EUSTACE, who for the last 13 years had the principal teaching of Mathematics under Mr. BRACKENBURGS' direction.

At the last Preliminary Examination for the Army 16 candidates passed direct from this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE as above. Boys should, if possible, join at an early age.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is now prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advert

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If sulphur fumigation is so effectual in preventing the spread of cholera, by destroying the germs of the disease, as stated in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st ult., are not the Municipal authorities guilty of the most culpable negligence in not adopting this cheap remedy at once? All that would appear to be necessary to check the epidemic, which has now assumed startling proportions in the city of Bombay, is to light a number of small fires to the windward of the localities in which the disease is prevalent, or perhaps throughout the area infected, and to feed them with sulphur for a few days. Surely the Health Department of the Municipality could easily do this, and thereby not only save a large number of lives, but calm the sense of alarm which is now so general among the population? Is there no public-spirited citizen in the Town Council to take up the question? It were much to be wished that Dr. Blaney, who has the welfare of the citizens so much at heart, and who has laboured so disinterestedly in their behalf, was a member of the Town Council at the present time: but surely there are gentlemen now in the Council who can perform the duty which the worthy doctor might have been relied upon to consider peculiarly his own?

Aug. 4. ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY EXAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article from the *Catholic Examiner* on this subject, no doubt paraphrase is more difficult than translation; but if the object is to see whether boys can write English fairly, I think more discretion should be used in the amount set. In the last Calendar at hand I see that 40 lines of an essay are required, in addition to a long piece of translation, which are enough to occupy two hours out of the three. Quality, and not quantity, should be required; and short pieces of translation would show quite as well as long ones whether boys can write gramatically.

HEAD-MASTER.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	78,913	11	6
Amounts paid on the 3rd instant:—			
Dr. Thaoredas Keekabhai, the Honorary Secretary, Jhalawarce Surat Relief Fund Committee, Wudwan	900	0	0
Through Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Banajee, of Calcutta, as under:—			
A friend	Rs. 201		
Mr. M. Rustomjee for a friend	,, 200		
Calcutta Zoroastrian Community's Charity Fund	,, 100		
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.	,, 100		
Sett Rustomjee Cowasjee Ghambar Fund	,, 50		
A friend, per Mr. M. Rustomjee	,, 50		
Another friend, per Mr. M. Rustomjee	,, 50		
Messrs. Burjorjee Framjee and Co.	,, 25		
D. R. Mehta and Co.	,, 25		
Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Guzdar	,, 25		
,, Cooverjee Bomanjee Guzdar	,, 10		
,, Cowasjee Eduljee Khambatta	,, 10		
,, D. T. P.	,, 10		
The Mobed of Sett Rustomjee Cowasjee's Agiary	,, 5		
Mr. Ardeshir Rajl	,, 5		
,, Perseus	,, 5		
,, Horminus	,, 5		
	875	0	0
Mr. Lukhmidass Khemjee	50	0	0
Hormusjee Dadabhai, Judge Small Cause	10	0	0
Mr. Gunputrao Moroba Pitale	10	0	0
,, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khambatta	10	0	0
,, Janardhan Ramchundrejee	5	0	0
,, Bapu Rustom Maneckcsetna	5	0	0
Rai Dinbai Aderjee Guzerati	5	0	0
Five subscribers under Rs. 5 each	8	0	0
Amount, paid on the 4th instant:—			
The officials and operatives of the National S. and W. Co.	115	0	0
Mr. Kartick Bunchurjee, of Calcutta, through the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press	50	0	0
A Parsee lady from Nagpore	50	0	0
,, ,, ,,	18	8	0
Mr. Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee	15	0	0
,, Cowasjee Dossabhoy Davur	5	0	0
A Zoroastrian from Calcutta, through the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press	1	0	0
Amount, paid on the 6th instant:—			
Mr. Damjee Heerjee	100	0	0
Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.	100	0	0
,, Canjee Purbut and Co.	100	0	0
,, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.	100	0	0
,, Khoosbal Haridas and Co.	100	0	0
,, Dayabhai Callianjee and Co.	51	0	0
,, Bharmull Bhajraj and Co.	51	0	0
Mr. Damjee Megjee	51	0	0
,, Curumsey Khetsey	51	0	0
Messrs. Haraekchund, Merwanjee Erona and Co., of Calcutta	51	0	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Jehangirjee Loolaparuck or Dubash	25	0	0
Rai Goolnar, of Calcutta	5	0	0
Total .. Rs.	81,831	3	6

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths in Calcutta, including Fort William and the port, for the week ending the 28th July, amounted to 176. Of this number, there were 3 deaths from cholera; 50 from fevers, 22 from bowel diseases, 1 accidental death, and 97 from other causes. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum was 21·1 as against 21·3 in the previous week. General death-rate low; cholera mortality trifling.

MADRAS.

THE PROPOSED RAMESVARAM CANAL.—Preliminary arrangements are now on foot for the formation of a company for taking in hand the construction of a ship canal through the island of Rameswaram. Messrs. Grindrod, Jenkins and Co., of Colombo, Agents for the proposed Company, having been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of the necessary land, applied to Government to be allowed to buy up a strip of land about three hundred yards in width right across the island. As the land in question forms a portion of the Ramnad Estate, now being administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of the proprietors, who are minors, the matter was referred to them for decision. The Court of Wards have agreed to make over the land for the purpose, provided that, in addition to the price paid for it, the Company are willing to give compensation to any present tenants whom it may be found necessary and competent for the Court to oust from their holdings, as also to provide any ferries which may be found necessary in order to meet the requirements of any rights of way at present existing. A complete survey in detail of the proposed route will also have to be laid before the Court, before the negotiations at present pending can be brought to a successful issue.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

EDUCATIONAL.—A rumour reaches us that, on the retirement of Mr. Griffith, Professor Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, will be appointed Director of Public Instruction in these Provinces; an arrangement which would seem to indicate the absence of any qualified officer in the Provincial Department. Better, however, this alternative than the introduction of any other than an Educational Officer, a measure which was pretty generally thought to be in contemplation at one time.—*Pioneer.*

A STRAINING OF MERCY.—Mr. Justice Douglas Straight has just passed an order, on the revision side of the Allahabad High Court, which refers to an extraordinary decision by the Sessions Judge of Agra. A Mr. Charles Stapleton, a contractor and carriage-builder, was found guilty of assaulting a native woman with a horsewhip. The Cantonment Magistrate of Agra sentenced the man to a fine of Rs. 20, and a month's rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Agra, to whom Mr. Stapleton appealed, allowed him to compound for twenty days of the imprisonment, by paying Rs. 50 into Court. The Judge allowed that the assault was "cowardly and brutal;" but remitted the greater part of the imprisonment, because the prisoner "may have received unsound advice, and as the weather is exceedingly hot, and as there is some illness in the jail." Mr. Justice Straight has called on Stapleton to show cause why the order of the Sessions Judge, in appeal should not be set aside. Mr. Straight observes—"to hold that the character of the punishment to be inflicted on a European, for a gross offence, is to depend on the heat of the weather, or the healthiness of the jail in which he would be confined, is to make the administration of justice ridiculous." A few more cases like this would furnish the first good argument we have yet seen in favour of something like an Ilbert Bill.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

"THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.—Our Morar correspondent writes as follows under date 3rd August: His Highness the Maharaja Scindia left this morning for Bithoor, where he sojourns for a fortnight; he would have started earlier, had not his astrologers advised him that it would be highly inauspicious to do so while the moon lay on her back. On his return he has promised to pay the Fort a visit, the first since that memorable occasion when the Brigadier-General pointed out to him, with singular infelicity and exceeding bad taste, how easy it would be for the guns of the Fort to blow his Lashkhai to pieces if occasion required. Since that insult the Maharaja's own fort has been a *terra incognita*. One thing will please him, and that is the fair view he will obtain of his new palaces from the southern bastion of the Fort. From thence he will see the Phoolbagh and Moti Mahal Palaces nestling in verdant foliage, and apparently within a stone's throw; and from thence he will see the whole Lashkhai spread at this feet, and distinctly hear its hum rising to his ears. On the 30th ultimo His Highness spontaneously paid the station a private visit: this was the more graceful, as only a night or two before he had had an alarming bilious attack. The Resident and Brigadier-General drove him round the bazaar to see the recent improvements, and then he dismounted for half an hour at the Club, chatting freely with those who approached him. It is pleasant to see the friendly intercourse of old years thus restored, and to feel certain that its suspension was not due to the Maharaja. He proposes visiting the Meerut Camp-of-exercise instead of Calcutta during the Exhibition.—*Pioneer.*

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently damage the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. "——" All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the cap sale is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO, "FRUIT SALT" WORKS PLAISTOW, LONDON, S. E.

BURMESE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to use your columns and your influence among the learned men and authors of a Province where the Mitakshara doctrines of Hindu law are known, in regard to the discoveries now being made in the origin and development of the law of Burma, as it is almost certain that each system may throw light on the other. Burman tradition refers the origin of the written laws to India; and many natives consulted in 1872 give the date as the reign of a king, Maha Samata, at the beginning of the world. The rules and decisions in the older versions are put in the mouth of the Hindu rishi Manu, whose name most of them bear, and who is sometimes confounded with this king, and sometimes described as a cow-herd. The locality of many precedents is placed in Benares; the Hindu divisions of castes are described; and many of the common law terms, being corruptions of Pali words, are almost the same as those of the Hindu law books, *e. g.*, the eldest legitimate son is called *auratha*. But until the present year this Hindu origin of the law has not been recognized in judicial decisions, nor admitted by the European judges; even in 1877 it is stated only as a favourable theory by a learned Commissioner of Pegu. The judicial interpretations have hitherto been piecemeal from want of any historic knowledge. When I came to Burma in 1878, I found only two works on Burmese law in the English language. One was a little abstract of a native book made in 1860 by Major Sparks, but mixed up with new rules of his own, so as to make a code suitable to the country after the English conquest. The other was a book called the Manu Kyay, which had been printed in Burmese and English in 1847. Major Sparks described it as follows:—"This book is in a great measure obsolete, and is no more applicable to the decision of suits in the present day in the courts of Pegu than are the laws of Alfred in the modern courts of England. It contains, moreover, a vast number of contradictory enactments on matters of grave importance, mingled in almost inextricable confusion with the most puerile absurdities. The utter want of sequence in its component parts will be seen." Similar language was used nearly twenty years later by Colonel Browne. It is possible that Major Sparks thought there was no other treatise except the Manu Kyay Dhammathat; and he made no suggestion for translating any other, but directed inquiry into custom, hoping thus to ascertain which of the rules in the book had life and force. In 1872 the first Judicial Commissioner set to work to get other treatises printed; and at length five or six were printed in Burmese and Pali in 1877. But none of them were translated into English, and the courts worked away at the book which Major Sparks had in 1860 denounced as antiquarian.

It was reserved for Dr. Forchhammer, the Professor of Pali, to point out last year that the Manu Kyay was, as its title means, a collection or scraping together of rules. This collection was ordered by the Emperor Alompra in 1758 as material for a code which he wished to make for his courts; so the repetition and strange arrangement are accounted for, as well as the fulness which distinguishes the book. The division into eighteen topics corresponding with those in the Hindu law books might have started inquiry, but did not. The Codes designed by Alompra were made between 1766 and 1774 by learned judges and ecclesiastics who knew Pali. These books are systematic and precise; but in those days printing was unknown, and until 1877 they were only procurable as bundles of palm leaves covered with ink and crowded to mistakes in copying. The big collection of scrapings was to be explained by custom, and Major Sparks' little code saved much trouble of research. There was thus no inducement to study Pali, and since those days the traditional knowledge of law has decayed with the Pali learning, and not been replaced. In the meantime there has been no ascertaining of custom, and I hardly know of a single instance in which custom has been raised as a plea or a defence, or formed the subject of a judicial inquiry. The people have quietly assumed that the law is one of these books proceeded from the divine lips of Buddha. In 1832, soon after the British conquest of Arakan, a new code was written for the native king of Pegu. The Hindu Manu is left out altogether, and Gautama Buddha takes his place. Twice of late years, in 1872 and 1882, a large expression of opinion was elicited; and the almost invariable sentiment is that the Dhammathats, being based on the solemnest principles of Buddhism, have a religious sanction and must not be altered. Many persons, including native judges, contended that the proposition of property contrary to these rules would doom the owner to hell, and one copyist in 1781 claims high religious merit for the work of copying. Such a state of things seems extraordinary to judges, who have experienced the common and often false plea of custom in India. In Burma no such issues are ever raised; all that the litigants demand is the application of the written law to the facts stated by them; and in this way nearly all the advantages of codification have been secured. The great fact that Manu is not English-made yet, was that the codes of 1766-1774 were designedly compromises between the old rules of Indian law and the customs of an existing Buddhist community. The writers take great pains to explain how a particular rule is sanctioned by Buddhist ethics about equality or religious merit. Neither was this process a new one, as the gradual infiltration of Buddhist ethics can be traced in the series of manuscripts. In the Wagaru, which is based on a work of 1280 A. D., the Lord Manu decides everything; afterwards in 1556 we find Menaye given for decisions and quotations from the Buddhist Dammapada or Path of Holiness put into the mouth of Maha Samata; then in the collection of scraps, after the eighteen titles have been discussed as civil law, we find a compendium of Buddhist morality and an assertion that the eight Buddhist paths are the basis of the law. At length, as already noticed, Manu is left out, and the people now insist to-day that there should be no testatory power because succession is settled by these codes on the holy principles of the Buddhist religion. Here we are able to contrast the ways such matters are settled in India and the West. The Hon. Mr. Brodrick, in a recent Cobden Club tract, treats the question of primogeniture as one of policy only. Sound policy, he says, "does not require us to adopt the French system of compulsory partition, which puts the State in the place of the parent, and makes it impossible for a father to disinherit the most worthless of his children." A Buddhist judge summed up as follows last year:—"1. What the Buddhists believe in is the Pitagat and the rules of the Dhammathat in accordance with the Pitagat. 2. According to the religious opinions of the Buddhists, man and every creature and every thing is ephemeral. 3. Therefore when a person dies, the property he leaves behind should be disposed of, not under the terms of a will, but according to the Dhammathat among blood relations."

We have then a law which was codified as late as 1774, so as to make it an embodiment of the customs of that period, and which was so successfully adapted to the sentiments of the people by the Burmese Emperors and jurists as to be the living law of to-day, and the subject of a codex so recent as 1832. I doubt if ever there was such a blending of civil law with religious principles since the times of the old theocracies. The indifference of the English administrators has wholly failed to destroy the national affection for it.

Yet, as I say, in 1877 only one edition, that of 1758, had ever been translated; and only yesterday I had before me a case in which an officer of several years' standing was asked to say what share a step-son took in the property acquired during his father's second marriage. The case is extremely common in Burma. But the Burmese advocates could not show him the written law, and he did not know where to find it, and therefore dismissed the suit. All the litigants asked for was an interpretation of a rule found in half-a-dozen of these books; and the ignorant judge refused them this.

On my return from furlough in 1880, I took up the subject of Burmese law; but was baffled by the want of decisions and of any traditional learning, or learning acquired by study. At length, with the help of Dr. Forchhammer, a beginning was made by the translation of the chapters of the Wounana and Wini Tsapa Paka Thani relating to marriage and divorce, to which we added notes explaining allusions and Pali words, and showing the Indian passages of Yajnawalkya, Vyasa, and Nareda stating the same rules. We followed this up by translations of the same chapters in the Wagaru and the Manu Reng. Next we translated and annotated the chapters of the Wounana on inheritance and partition, adding the chapter of the Wagaru. Since then we have published translations of the Dhammavilasa and Mohavichedani on the same subjects. These two last have never yet been printed in Burmese.

While so engaged we found passages stating the same rules as the oldest Hindu writers, *e. g.*, Gautama's rule about giving a black bull to the eldest son; and as such investigations cannot go on without the help of theory, we were forced to consider which of the statements of the same rule may be the oldest. It is difficult to suppose that the Talain and Burman Buddhists would have accepted Hindu law based on Brahminism. But it is said that the Jains have done so. Is this the fact, or was there a period in Indian history, perhaps, when India was ruled by Jain or Buddhist Emperors, when the civil law was not exactly a religious, much less a Brahminical law, but based on the civil ideas of primogeniture and equality, and other doctrines which men of different faiths might agree to hold? I find something of this sort asserted by Professor Sarvadhikari in the Tagore Law Lectures, 1882, to account for the law of the Jains and the Buddhists, but without proof; and in the writings of oriental scholars we find wonder expressed at the absence of allusion to law literature during the long time of Buddhist supremacy. Yet we know that Asoka issued his edicts over all his empire in dialects approaching the vernacular, and it is inconceivable that his conversion had no peculiar influence on the law. Is then the Brahminical reasoning of the books part of the ancient laws of the Manava tribe, or a later attempt of religionists to explain civil laws in a particular way, similar to what has happened in Burmah? Sir Sumner Maine and the Madras High Court, and Mr. Justice West, have suggested that at one time the Hindu wife had much greater rights than the commentators allow; and that her *share* has been whittled down to maintenance, and her stridhan confined within narrow limits. The Burmese law does nothing of the kind, but confers on her and her husband mutual rights of inheritance; the rights of daughters, too, approximate to those of sons; a daughter is sometimes described as *aurasi*. Finding these rules in books of manifestly Indian law here, the scholar is tempted to inquire whether a Buddhist law of property may not have been brought to Burma by Buddhist missionaries during a period when Buddhist Emperors ruled that country and Buddhists had their own laws. It was the policy of Buddhism to codify, but apparently the Brahmans liked to keep their learning to themselves.

Dr. Forchhammer is now engaged in a translation of our oldest book, the Wagaru, which, with the Pali and Burmese texts, will soon see the light. He will endeavour to settle such questions as can be solved by philology, and we hope to point out the resemblances and differences with the Indian law on the one hand and the later Burmese codes on the other, and to bring the subject before the Congress of Orientalists at Leyden this year, if possible. But in Burma there is a great want of books, and no knowledge whatever of the Hindu law, and I have never met a Burman who knew any of the many identities with the Hindu texts, and hardly one who could point out the source of some Buddhist quotation. I cannot help supposing that the work of comparison will be best carried on in India, and this is my excuse for bringing before Sanscrit scholars an interesting subject, which both Sanskrit and the little studied Pali must help to solve. Scholars are doubtless aware that Kacchyayana's Grammar, vainly sought for in India, was found in Burma, and that Professor Max Müller, thirteen years ago, noticed that a whole unexplored Buddhist literature existed in Burma and Siam. In this remote country we are far behind the time, as Max Müller writes to me—"You are beginning in Burma the same work which nearly a hundred years ago was undertaken by Sir William Jones, Colebrook, and others in Bengal." It is very difficult for me to find time for this work, and yet no other judge nor officer of the Commission nor advocate here comes forward to help, and I doubt whether any one ignorant of Hindu law could give much assistance. Furthermore, as the judge of the highest Court of Appeal, I may be embarrassed by opinions given out of Court, and even conflict with other judges; it is certainly embarrassing to find, after we have interpreted a clause about *ninaroga* as pointing to what the Hindus call *nirindriya* or congenital diseases, that the Recorder of Rangoon has for years interpreted the law in a quite different manner, the connection with the Hindu law never having been suggested, and the English translation being very imperfect. Yet this same Buddhist law, which the ignorant judge I have already described refused to administer because he knew not where to find it, is the law in all cases of inheritance, succession, marriage, and religious customs. I think, then, I am justified in appealing to scholars to help us with their criticism and learning. The learned works of Rao Saheb Viswanath Mandlik, which he presented to the Bernard Free Library, have already been of the greatest use to Dr. Forchhammer; and the empty shelves stand ready to receive other gifts of the same kind.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN JARDINE.

Rangoon, July 22.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGITATION.

A VIOLENT agitation continued to be carried on by the various commercial bodies throughout England against the agreement between M. de Lesseps and the English Government. In France the scheme has met with general approval, both by the board of directors of the Canal Company and the public at large. M. de Lesseps, presiding on Tuesday at the meeting of the Panama Canal Company, referred incidentally to the Suez Canal question. He said the excitement that had prevailed during the last few days was not warranted. He continued:—"We, a loyal and liberal Government, presided over by England's great orator, Mr. Gladstone, with Lord Granville, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Chamberlain, also a great orator, and one of the most influential members of the House of Commons, and with Mr. Childers Chancellor of the Exchequer, we have negotiated loyally on both sides, without abandoning any of our rights, while preserving for universal commerce and navigation, for which France has laboured those advantages which every great company which possesses large revenues ought to share with the public that makes the enterprise a success. That has been our principle from the very outset, and which I proclaimed in writing twenty years ago before commencing the Canal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* had an interview on Saturday with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who explained his views on the present situation of affairs as regards the provisional agreement between himself and the British Government. The correspondent says:—

M. de Lesseps appeared in no way affected by the opposition shown in England to the scheme. So far from his showing the slightest sign of yielding, English dissatisfaction seemed only to have rendered him firmer and more inclined than ever to stand upon what he believes to be his rights. In fact, he looks upon recent expressions of opinion as scarcely worth serious consideration, and speaks in the most sanguine terms of his entire confidence in the ultimate acceptance by the British Parliament of the arrangement. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers, he would be sure to say, deal fairly with all their eloquence and would support it loyally. In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any point on which the terms might be further accommodated to English wishes, M. de Lesseps declared that the utmost limit of concession had been reached. Nothing more could possibly be granted. As for the attacks which had been made upon the scheme, they gave him rather pleasure, as they showed, he considered, that he had carefully protected the interest of the shareholders. What the "agitators," as he called them, asked for was simple spoliation, and their demands could not be entertained for a moment. Then put the crucial question, "What course would M. de Lesseps take, supposing that the English Government, instead of abiding by the original agreement, should abandon it and press the wishes of the English shippers?" At first M. de Lesseps would not admit the consideration of such an impossible case. Afterwards, however, on my again urging the question, he announced that in such an event he would appeal to the public opinion of the whole world, and, he added confidently, he would ask for the support of the French Government in his resistance to English demands.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, describing the attitude of M. de Lesseps with regard to the opposition to the canal scheme in England, says that M. de Lesseps and his son at present refuse to concern themselves with the matter. They intend to remain in Paris much capital till the British Parliament has come to a decision, and will then convene a meeting of the company either to ratify the arrangement with our Government or vote the funds necessary for the cutting of a second canal. Meanwhile M. de Lesseps maintains his exclusive right to all maritime communications across the Isthmus.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the Porte has instructed Musurus Pasha to make a formal representation to Lord Granville that no change, addition or modification in the powers conferred upon M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company without the authority of the Sultan. This step, the correspondent adds, while primarily intended to safeguard the rights of the Suzerain Power in Egypt on the part of his Majesty has a bearing also on the pretensions of M. de Lesseps. It is the distinct opinion of Turkish statesmen that the privileges and powers of the Company Universelle, and of its founder, are strictly limited to the one existing Canal.

MR. CHILDERS ON THE AGREEMENT.

A representative deputation had an interview on July 13 with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, and urged the necessity of revising the agreement with the Suez Canal Company so as to make it satisfactory to the commercial community. Mr. Childers replied that the Government had made the best bargain they could for British interests, seeing that M. de Lesseps practically had an absolute monopoly of the Isthmus of Suez. They had secured a reduction of tolls and a larger share in the management. As to the reduction in tolls he calculated that they would obtain for the shipping world by successive steps a reduction of the tax which shipping now pays of nearly three-quarters of a million a year; and that remission would continue until, in process of time, they would obtain a remission of 5 f. 75 c. out of the 10 f. 75 c. that they now paid per ton. They would thus see what an enormous remission they had induced M. de Lesseps to make, not one farthing of which he was obliged to make. As to a preponderance in the management, he said:—

"I may tell you, for it is no secret, that no such proposal would have been listened to, and therefore as we could not succeed the thing was out of the question. or we might have dropped the negotiation. The strength of the position of our directors in the Canal is that they represent England, not that they are so many, and in our view the addition of three or four would not give additional strength on the direction, and, in fact, short of there being a preponderance, we think there was no object in trying to get more. If we could have got a majority, or asked for a majority, it might have been otherwise, but that was impossible. What have we done? We have secured that one of our representatives shall be always a vice-president to all time. We have also secured that one of our body should be appointed on the Comite de Direction. Then all of our directors shall be always members of the Commission des Finances. But we obtain a far more important thing, and that is the appointment of an officer as Inspecteur de la Navigation; that an English officer of high rank should be the superior officer in respect of the waterway of the Canal.

In conclusion, he urged again that the Government had made the best bargain they could, and he asked if they would throw away the benefit they had got because they thought they had not got enough.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH DIRECTORS.

The report by Sir J. Stokes and Sir C. Rivers Wilson, the British Suez Canal directors, on the provisional agreement with M. de Lesseps has been issued as a parliamentary paper. It sets forth that the points to which their attention was directed were as follows:—

1. The improvement of the Canal accommodation across the Isthmus so as to meet the increasing requirements of commercial traffic. 2. A substantial reduction of the dues and tolls. 3. An increased share in the government of the company.

Under the first head they favoured a second parallel Canal, and they "mention the obvious advantage resulting from a system which secures to vessels two distinct and efficient routes—one for the outward, and the other for the homeward traffic, which would thereby be greatly accelerated; while the present vexatious delays occasioned by the process of shunting vessels into sidings would be avoided, and the hindrances caused by the grounding of vessels would be minimised." On the second point of their instructions they say:—

"The principal difference between M. de Lesseps and his son on the one part, and ourselves on the other part, in the recent negotiations, has been on the question of the speed at which the reduction should take place. They entirely concurred with us in the necessity that the agreement should embrace the abolition of the pilotage dues, that it should continue to vessels in ballast the advantage of paying less than laden vessels which they have enjoyed, under the arrangements of 1873-4 and 1876, and in the desirability of reducing the transit dues from 10 f. to 5 f. per ton by successive remissions of 50 centimes per ton. But very wide differences of opinion existed as to the moment at which the remissions should begin, and as to the successive points at which they should be continued. Eventually the Government accepted the principle that the successive reductions should be made to depend upon the amount of net profits realised by the shareholders. As to the third point, an increased share in the Government of the company, they remark:—

"The appointment of the "Inspecteur de la Navigation" and of English pilots are then the concessions which have been obtained for strengthening the English element on the Canal; and we think we have shown that we could not reasonably have expected more. The former of these concessions we believe to be of the highest value. . . . As regards the acquisition of a larger share of authority on the council in Paris, we were aware of the importance attached to this point in England, and we should have been glad to have obtained some further satisfaction in respect to it; but we venture to think that, when the facts are sufficiently understood, it will be seen that a mere numerical increase in the English directorate would not have secured the advantages contemplated (unless, indeed, we could have obtained an actual majority on the board); that an addition, indeed of two or three Englishmen to the board would rather have weakened than increased the authority of the English representatives.

The directors say in conclusion:—

"When it became necessary to obtain from her Majesty's Government our final instructions for the conclusion of the agreement, we stated to them our opinion that no further concessions could be obtained from M. de Lesseps, and that the only question was, either to secure the very valuable advantages we had obtained, or to leave the company in full possession of its monopoly of the transit across the isthmus, with its undoubted rights to continue its present charges. We had no hesitation in advising the former course.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

A special general meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce and affiliated societies was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on July 18 to take into consideration the terms of the proposed provisional agreement with M. de Lesseps for the construction of a second Suez Canal. Mr. Tritton, who presided, complained that the Government opponents had not come to the issue. Important inventions only fourteen years were granted for exclusive enjoyment; after that (except perhaps for a mere extension for three years), the idea belonged to the world for benefit of all. If the arrangement entered into by the Government were sanctioned it would entail everlasting disgrace, and bring discredit upon the Government of the day. Ostensibly to his mind Egypt was England's property. Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried. Alderman Fowler, M.P., moved the second resolution, condemning the Government arrangement, and demanding a Royal Commission of inquiry so that the rights and interests of all parties concerned might be ascertained as a basis upon which any further action should be taken. Mr. Power seconded the resolution. M. Rali, "a Frenchman, a partner in an East India firm, contended that the Canal should be put under international control. The dues for passing through the Canal were so heavy that if they continued East India merchants would have to divert some at least of their trade. The Shipowners' Association should have gone direct to M. de Lesseps, and negotiated direct with him. They had made a great mistake in not doing so. He moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed reduction of dues was inadequate to the requirements of trade, and that the mercantile and shipping interests ought to be represented upon the board of management. Eventually the original resolution, unaltered, was carried, there being only about a dozen dissentients.

A special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on July 17, Mr. R. Loundes presiding, for the purpose of considering the Government proposals. A long discussion took place, and ultimately the following resolution was adopted:—"That this chamber, while having due regard to the difficulties with which her Majesty's Government had to contend in their negotiations in connection with the scheme, and while believing that the best interests of this country were primarily in view on the part of the Government throughout the negotiations—yet, seeing how little has been effected in the provisional agreement with M. de Lesseps towards the removal of disabilities and imports injurious to the trade through the Canal, urges upon the House of Commons the expediency of not ratifying the proposed arrangement, with a view to better terms being secured in the interests of our great and growing trade with the East."

A special meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on July 16 to consider the Suez Canal scheme. It was resolved that the proposed reductions in excessive dues and pilotage now levied are inadequate when viewed in relation to the high scale of profits and the large traffic in the interest England will make. It was also resolved that three directors out of twenty-four was a number utterly out of proportion to the interests of England.

At a meeting of the North of England Steamship Owners' Association, held in Newcastle on July 16 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1.) "That in the opinion of this meeting the heads of agreement submitted to the House of Commons relative to the reconstruction of a second Suez Canal are unsatisfactory, and ought not to receive the sanction of Parliament." (2.) "That this meeting expresses a preference for an independent canal constructed with British capital; but, if that is not attainable, it is of opinion that no scheme for the creation of a second Canal will be acceptable to British shipowners which is not based on the following principles:—(a.) The admission of British representatives, elected in part by shipowners, to a large share of control in the working and management of both Canals. (b.) An immediate reduction of the present tonnage dues and charges for pilotage, and the abolition of the passenger tax, and the adoption as soon as the new Canal be completed of an entirely new tariff, in the framing and periodical revision of which British shipowners shall be consulted. (c.) The holding of the meetings of the directors of the Canal Company alternately in Paris and London."

Meetings of the North Shields Shipowners' Society, the Sunderland Chamber of Commerce, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce also passed resolutions to the same effect.

THE LEGAL OPINIONS.

The Government (says the *Law Journal*) appears to have relied, in regard to the legal aspect of the Suez Canal question, on that kind of "off-hand" opinion which so often leads to loss in the lesser affairs of life. A hasty examination of M. de Lesseps's concession might easily produce the impression that, as some exclusive right was given to him, it was necessarily the exclusive right of joining the two seas at the Isthmus; but a careful reading of the document makes it clear that the exclusive right given is to form and "regulate"—whatever that word may mean—a particular company. The law officers have vouched the opinion of the Lord Chancellor; but that opinion although of high value as being Lord Selborne's has neither official nor judicial weight. The Lord Chancellor is not the Crown's legal adviser in the business sense of the word. He is a great lawyer and is in the Cabinet; but, on questions of law, resort must be made to the law officers, just as the Lord Chancellor, in a matter personal to himself, would, as a matter of business, consult his solicitor before bringing an action. The Lord Chancellor cannot advise the Crown on questions which may be raised in the English courts, because he may afterwards have to decide them as judge, and it would be new and most inconvenient to draw a distinction between the advisers of the Crown on home law and on foreign law. As for the opinion of the Lord Chancellor's opinion, Lord Justice Fry, in the preface to a recent book, has pointed out how much less weight is to be attached to the extra-judicial utterances of judges as compared with their decisions; and the House of Lords, in the Bishop of Oxford's case, recently laid down that the opinion of a Lord Chancellor on the construction of an Act of Parliament, delivered in introducing a Bill, ought not to be cited as an authority in a court of law. Lawyers, therefore, are free to have their own opinion in regard to the meaning of the concession, and the opinion very generally held is adverse to that of the Lord Chancellor and the law officers. Lawyers would have more confidence in the view taken if the negotiations with M. de Lesseps had been conducted in a more business-like manner—such, for instance, as that in which a solicitor goes to work in arranging a compromise for his client.

THE *Journal des Debats* of July 20 published an article on the Suez Canal question, warmly criticising the language of the English press, which, it declares, had substituted abuse for argument. After pointing out the rights of M. de Lesseps in Egypt, the journal proceeds as follows: "Our neighbours deceive themselves as to the extent of our weakness. Our relations with England are passing through a crisis. The question is whether our ancient historical quarrels are to be revived, or whether the intimacy which has existed between the two countries for the last 50 years shall continue. The Suez Canal question will determine perhaps what the future is to be, but to settle that question by spoliation would be to strike a blow at the heart of France such as could never be forgiven."

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria, July 19 says:—The text of the proposed Suez Canal Convention was highly disapproved by residents in Egypt. "It is regarded as a 'studied insult' to British commerce; it seems incredible a Liberal Government should continue to increase the present monopoly, and ask the English nation to advance eight millions to enable a foreign company to continue its 'arbitrary and unfriendly treatment of British interests,' and permanently occupy England's high road to India and the East. It is urged that M. de Lesseps' son, who last year at Ismailia called the English 'pirates,'" will be by the proposed Convention able to reapt his fantastic tricks at any time "during the next hundered years." It is furthermore contended that the proposed reductions in the cost of transit are so illusory and inadequate, and the whole scheme so palpably favourable to French, to the detriment of British interests, that it must withdrawn or defeated."

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

CHOLERA is believed to have been conveyed to Cairo by river from Damietta and Menzaleh. On its appearance Sir Evelyn Wood, who had embarked at Suez for England, was recalled by the Khedive. Cordons were immediately formed around the infected spots, and communication with Alexandria was stopped. The returns of deaths at Cairo are given as between sixty and seventy a day, but the correspondent of the *Standard* says there is reason to believe that the returns of deaths are not trustworthy. The inhabitants of one infected street in Cairo have been ordered by a medical commission to be transported to the opposite bank of the Nile, where they will be encamped in the open air, and their houses are to be burned. A cordon has been placed round Alexandria, where panic is very great. All who can possibly get away are flying from the city, and business is entirely suspended. At Damietta, Samanoud, Mansourah, and other places where the cholera has hitherto been most severe the deaths are decreasing, though they are still numerous, particularly at Mansourah, where they number between 40 and 50 daily. From the 22nd of June up till the 17th July the total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt was estimated at 3,131, 1,700 having occured at Damietta.

The Egyptian telegrams published in the London papers of July 20 show that cholera was rapidly

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

THE English markets were closed yesterday for one of the holidays under the Bank Act, and we are accordingly without any telegraphic advices. From New York, however, we learn that Spot Cotton is unaltered, but "futures" for the month of November has advanced two points—10·09 cents being the closing quotation. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Saturday ...	5,924,000	4,632,900	5,730,000
Two day's receipts	2,000	600	3,400
Total since 1st Sept.	5,926,000	4,633,500	5,733,400

At the time the mail which arrived last evening left England the accounts received from America regarding the new Crop were favourable, the weather being warm and dry in the Southern States.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at a partial 1-32d. under the rates ruling yesterday, 1s. 7 7-16d. being the quotation for Bank demand bills. Later on, however, a rather better feeling became apparent, and one drawer was prepared to give 1-32d. more. For delivery after the end of August 1s. 7 15-32d. is the current rate. For Mercantile paper three months' Credits were negotiable at 1s. 7 23-32d. and documents at 1s. 7¼d. The export trade of the port is at present limited, and the supply of bills small in consequence. Calcutta is reported steady at 1s. 7 7-16d. for telegraphic transfer both ready and forward.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 7-16 to 1s. 7 15-32d
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 23-32d.
France, 3 months' sight.....	Frs. 2·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, Four per cents., Rs. 98 13-16 ; Four-and-a-half per cents., Rs. 103¾ Some sales of the former for delivery on 1st October are reported at Rs. 98¾.

SHARES.—Port Cannings are in demand at Rs. 355 per share. In Press Co.'s some Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 450. Mill shares are a shade easier. Business has been done in Alliances at Rs. 950 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 690 ; Coorlas at Rs. 950 ; Jewraz Balloo at Rs. 1,237½ ; Khandeish at Rs. 970 ; Mannockjee Petits at Rs. 1,440 ; New Great Eastern at Rs. 1,090 ; Parells at Rs. 320 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 325 ; and Sholapores at Rs. 1,600 ex-div. Little doing in other Stocks.

COTTON.—The demand for Export still continues on a moderate scale, but dealers encouraged by the rise in American quotations have raised their prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy for Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions. We quote :—

	Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,	.....Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee, F. G.	..... „ 163-164
Do. Good	..... „ 158-159
Do. F. G. F.	..... „ 150-151
Dhollera, F. G.	..... „ 164-165
Do. Good	..... „ 158-159
Do. F. G. F.	..... „ 150
Bengal Good	..... „ 134
Westerns Good	..... „ 153-154
Do. F. G. F.	..... „ 149-150
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	..... „ 162
Compta	..... „ 140

LINSEED remains unaltered at Rs. 5-10½ to Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED is firm, but there is less doing. Guzerat, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt. Cawnpore, Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT.—There is no improvement in the demand for Export, and prices show little or no change. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33 per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 27 ; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS remain unchanged. For Liverpool *vid* Canal rates remain unaltered—say 22s. 6d. for Wheat, and 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. for Cotton. For next month 25s. might be done for Wheat ; Measurement, 27s. 6d. ; for London, Antwerp or Marseilles, 27s. 6d. is the quotation.

IN GREY PIECE-GOODS there is not much doing in the bazaar to-day, and prices remain nominally unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	7373
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	13
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	9

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	355

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	50	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	40	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press..	300	500	500		940
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dholera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,370
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,875
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Mannar Manfg Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	450
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	232½
Rose W. Press	500	.....	500	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	540
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	90	500	25	503
Volkart's Press Co ...	450	90		60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	555
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co pany	80,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	144
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	550
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	950
Bowreaggur Mills	4,850	100	100		41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,050
Buddenraff'g Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 35	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	25	630
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,125	500	all	Rs. 25	890
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	215
Gokuldas S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	570
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	815
Hindustan	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,105
Hydraad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	530
Jafar Ali Spin. Co..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,237½
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,125
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	126 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	3 1 0
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	1,005
Mannockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,440
Maugaon Spinning Co.	3,000	250	250	10 p. s	262½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,570
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,090
Oriental	1,000	625	62	Rs. 20	775
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	390
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,300	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,402
Singapore Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,600 xd
Soonderdas	750	500	500	Rs. 4	1,01
Swadeshi India	500	50	50	Rs. 2½	550
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,070
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	290
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	970

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£21	218 3·0	5 p.ct.	359
Do. New £21 shares..	..	£21	13 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£21	03-7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£21	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares..	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pille & Co. Ld	3,000	100	40	..	41
Bombay new Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	(1183	100	100	Rs. 5	½ 116 ½ 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	(1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,900
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	775
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds		...	...	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	83
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association....	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	2,000	200	175	..	294
Mechanic Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Mental Government Insuring Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. & Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	120
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1	20½
Tramcar & Co. Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 15	1,140
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	..	175
	30,000		25	..	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Airy, 1,186 tons, Captain M. Fleet, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain D. Corkery, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. Haas, and 24 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Teheran (s).....	Murray	London, July 10.
7	Burmah (s).....	Rothwell ..	Bussorah, July 24.
	Bhundara (s).....	Britten	Calcutta, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Gwalior (s).....	DeHorne....	Trieste, &c.
	Airy (s).....	Fleet.....	Port Said.
	Inchulva (s)	Crockery ..	Dunkirk.

The steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

The steamer Teheran has been entered out for loading for China, at the Custom House.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—25 cases whiskey, Volkart Brothers ; 35 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Armenia s—1 case bacon, W. J. Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Lebanon s—202 bundles hoop iron, Tajbhoy Allybhoy ; 200 kegs iron rose nails, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1 case cheese, 4 cases bacon, and 2 cases ham, W. J. Essai.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s—30 cases lithographic stones, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co ; 7 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee ; 7 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—4 cases playing cards, Joosub Hajee Geega.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—25 cases tobacco, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Soonderjee Valljee ; 300 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 72 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Rali Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolams, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Hajaram Tyebjee and Co ; 25 bales wool, Dadabhoy Rustomjee ; 5 bales cotton, Hunsraj Luckmeechund ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Cascapedia s—4 bales cotton, Hurrydass Soonderdass ; 21 bales cotton wast, Pallonjee Shapoorjee ; 100 bales cotton waste, Runchordass Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Simla—9,040 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nurses ; 218 cwts wheat, 750 cwts linseed, and 75 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull.
Agra s—2,250 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—3,001 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5,250 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Boss Rock s—7,000 cwts poppy seed, 1,999½ cwts rapeseed and 9,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Energia s—3,000 cwts linseed, and 4,400 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Inchrona s—20,00) cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—25 bales silk waste, The Alliance C. and S. M. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

O'Kearny, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Poona.

August 6.

Nimmo, Col., 28th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Murdock, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., from leave, from England.
Smyth, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Preston, Lieut.-Col., 20th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Broome, Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Swinhoe, Lieut.-Col., Actg. Comsy.-Genl., on duty, to England.

August 7.

Douglas, Lieut.-Col., Worcestershire, on leave, to England.
Dun, Lieut., 38th Bengal N.I., on leave, to England.
Bird, Lieut.-Col., 1st, Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Gowan, Major, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Cowan, Maj., Survey of India, on leave, to England.
Russell, Lieut., King's Royal Rifle Corps, on leave, to England.
Cholmeley, Major, Bedfordshire, on leave, to England.
Dundas, Surg., on leave, to England.
Gimlette, Surg., on duty, to Egypt.
Nimmo, Col., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Satara.
Preston, Lieut.-Col., 20th Madras N. I., to join, to Kamptee.
Murdoch, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., to join, to Meerut.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Broome, Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

It is notified that subscriptions to the permanent memorial to the late Capt. W. M. Tennent will be received as under, viz., (a) from officers of the Corps by Qr.-mr. A. F. Soundy ; (b) from past members of the Corps by any member of the Sub-Committee ; (c) from non-commissioned officers and Volunteers by the serjeants of their respective companies.

Every serjeant receiving a subscription will account for the same to the officer commanding his Company.

The following constitute the Sub-Committee, viz., Capt. and Adjt. A. H. Atkinson, Capt. R. S. Brown, Lieut. G. W. Roughton, Qr.-mr. A. F. Soundy, and Sergt. Parrott.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES,
SUCH AS
THE EXPECTORANT,
TONIC VERMIFUGE,
SPECIFIC FOR TAPEWORM,
CARMINATIVE BALSAM,
ALTERATIVE,
AGUE MIXTURE,
LINIMENT,
SANATIVE PILLS AND HAIR TONIC,
Can always be had from all Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "•" "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co,
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SCOTT—July 17, at 111 Devonshire-road, Forest Hill, London, Walter Scott, C. E., formerly Manager and Engineer of the Bombay Gas Co., second son of John Scott, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. Ceylon papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMARETTE—August 2, at Sitapur (Oudh), the wife of Fred Chamarette, of a son.
GARDENER—July 27, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Burgh Lish Gardener, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—WILLSHIRE—May 21, at Saugor, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Saugor, C. W. W. Burton, Esq., Adjutant, 8th Regiment, M. N. I., son of General E. F. Burton, to Emily Sophia Willshire, daughter of J. L. Marshall, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Dyson Marshall.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

THOUGH we are hardly prepared to accept the estimate which Mr. Marvin apparently forms of his value as an authority on the Central Asian question, we are willing to give him credit for a very considerable acquaintance with its various phases, and to peruse carefully his writings thereon. Mr. Marvin has apparently never himself been east of Russia proper, but his careful study and collection of all that is written upon the subject in Russia entitle him to be heard with respect. "The Russians at Merv and Herat" is a book, or to put it more correctly, a series of papers, on various points connected directly or indirectly with the Russian advance in Central Asia towards India. The object of the author is not merely to detail the present geographical positions of the two great Europe-Asiatic powers, but to show the political results to which they must, or at any rate are likely, to lead. Mr. Marvin's work is compiled almost entirely from Russian sources. It consists for the most part of translations of brochures, letters, and articles upon the Central Asian question published in that country, interspersed with illustrations or comments of the author. The circumstances to which Mr. Marvin wishes to attract special attention are three-fold—1st, the great change in the aspect of the Central Asian question since the change of the Russian base of operations from Turkomania to the Caspian ; 2nd, the real object of the Russians in pushing on their advance towards India ; and 3rd, the potential strength of their present position upon our North-Western frontier. It is not many years since the line of advance of the Russians upon India, if ever to be made, was believed to lie from Orenburg across the steppes to Tashkent, thence over the almost insuperable obstacle of the Hindoo Koosh towards our frontier. Such, as Mr. Marvin remarks, was the line which the Russians would have had to follow in 1876. To this line therefore, and the possibility of attack upon it, the attention of English strategists and politicians was originally drawn, and it formed the subject of many a controversy, ably argued, between politicians of undoubted ability and judgment on either side. Now, however, it has been entirely effaced by our entering upon the third epoch of the Central Asian problem. On this point Mr. Marvin writes :—"The controversies and views of the first epoch were rendered obsolete by the conquest of Turkestan ; and, in like manner, the discussions evoked and views expressed during the subjugation of the Khirghiz steppes, and the Khanates of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand, are being rendered obsolete by the movement that is now developing itself east of the Caspian. On this account nothing is more absurd than to quote against the impossibility of Russia invading India, opinions expressed by eminent men when the Asiatic frontier ran past Orenburg, or again when the most advanced post was Samarcand. The conquest and occupation of Akhal, and the discovery of an easy level route running from Astrabad to Herat, have already changed the conditions of the problem. The new base beyond the Caspian is as immense an improvement upon the Turkestan base as the latter was upon that of Orenburg."

About the truth of the above proposition there can be no doubt. When Colonel Burnaby published his well-known "Ride to Khiva,"—or to go back to an earlier date, when Sir H. Rawlinson's able papers on India and Russia in the East were given to the public, it was thought, and with justice, that Turkomania would be the base of Russian operations against India. How correct were those speculations was shown by the action taken by Russia during the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, when General Kaufmann assembled his three army corps upon the Bokharan frontier, ready to launch them upon their road to India. The completion of the trans-Caucasian railway system to Baku on the west coast of the Caspian Sea ; the large increase in the mercantile marine upon that sea, giving immense facilities for the transport of men and material in time of war ; the completion of the first section of the trans-Caspian railway scheme, as far as Kizil Arvat ; and the successful survey of the next two to Sarakhs and Herat by Lessar have so altered the aspect of the situation that it can now no longer be a matter of speculation from what direction the Russian advance may in future be mainly expected. The especial attention of those who take any interest in the question is, and must be for some time, centred upon the Persian frontier from the Atrek to the Tijend river, and up the eastern bank of the latter and over the Paropamisus mountain range to Herat. The definition of the Russo-Persian frontier as far east as Lutfabad by the Convention of December, 1881, and in the present year up to Sarakhs, has given a further clear indication of the line of country at present adopted by the Russian authorities for their forward movements. It is therefore becoming imperative upon the Government at home to obtain much fuller and earlier information than is usually forwarded to England of events upon the new frontier. It is a matter of congratulation that during the last three years a vice-consul has been appointed at Astrabad, and that we are not solely dependent upon a news-writer at Meshed for our information about what is going on in Northern Persia. Still more important, perhaps, is the presence of Colonel Stewart upon the North-East frontier. But still we cannot help regarding as utterly inadequate to the interests involved, the steps which the English Government has taken so far to keep itself *au courant* with affairs in this quarter ; and we notice with regret the very small attention paid to, and the very meagre information usually obtainable concerning, them, in even the quarters which one would expect to be best informed.

We now come to the second point we have marked out for consideration. The events of the last five or six years have demonstrated the political object of Russia in her advance eastward. It was the common belief of the Russophobe of former days, and may still be of many, that the aim and ambition of the statesmen of that country was to wrest from England her great Indian Empire. For that reason she was supposed to be swallowing up the independent Khanates of Turkomania, and expending large sums upon a line of connections between her Eastern frontier and its European base. There can, we think, be little doubt that this view of the question was a false one. It was not one cause, but several acting together, which prompted the advance, and, when once begun, kept it always to the force. Land-hunger has had much to do with Russia's Central Asian conquests. The conflicts with half-civilized nations to which those conquests led have in many cases rendered new advances imperative in a most natural way. The desire, too, of her generals for employment and fame may have had much to do with the matter. But behind all these causes there has, no doubt, always existed a desire to approach India. Perhaps the desire has been at times faint, and it must have been a very vague one for long. Those who felt it years ago would possibly have been unable to explain what their desire really amounted to ; whether to a hope of conquering India, or merely to a wish to annoy and alarm the British nation. The desire has, however, of late taken a very tangible and intelligible form, as Mr. Marvin impresses upon his readers. There can, we think, be but little doubt about the correctness of his interpretation of recent events, when he points out that the main object of the Russian statesmen of to-day in their policy of advance, so far as it concerns British interests and India, is to use the latter country as a menace to England in her Western politics, and gain such a hold over her in Asia as to prevent in future her interference with their schemes of aggrandisement in South-Eastern Europe. If any doubt existed on this it must have been extinguished by the manner in which Russia showed her hand, as our author puts it, in 1878, when towards the close of the Russo-Turkish war the expedition of General Kaufmann was planned. It is hardly to be believed that that experienced officer, or those under whose orders he acted, conceived for one moment that the force under his command could reach the Indian frontier, much less that if it ever arrived there it would be in a position to make a serious attack upon our Indian Empire. But the Russian officials have always held a very poor opinion of the internal solidity of our Indian Empire. The prevalent feeling is well exemplified in the brochure of General Annenkoff, a translation of which is given in Mr. Marvin's book, who briefly sums up our position by remarking that "from what has been already said on the matter it is evidently beyond dispute that the allies are doubtful, and the sepoys untrustworthy." It is not our intention to discuss the position thus taken up ; but it is none the less a matter for deep consideration, and it affords a reason of the most cogent nature why we should not view with equanimity the establishment upon our border of a Power having the means, and under certain circumstances the will, to work upon the feelings of our allies and subjects. The chances of Russia ever being able to invade India are to our mind of the remotest, provided that the necessary precautions to guard against such an event are taken ; nor do we think that they seriously occupy the thoughts of Russians whose opinions are worthy of consideration. Amongst other evidence to this point we may refer to the opinion of the late General Skobeleff. But then, as was remarked above, the actual invasion of India is probably not the object of Russia to-day, and that which we believe really is her object is a feasible one. To "shake the frontier" is a very different thing from passing it, and it is the consequences of such a shaking that England has to guard against. If the Russians in 1878, from their comparatively harmless and remote position in Turkomania, were prepared to send an army to approach the frontier, and by the aid of internal dissensions try to endanger our position in the East, is it not clear that in the future when troubles again arise, as they assuredly will, in Eastern Europe, England must be prepared to withstand a similar attack, this time made in real earnest ? Russia, speaking from her outposts along the Persian frontier, perhaps even at Herat, will be a very different Power from Russia speaking from a far distant land across a high mountain range and mighty river.

Our third point, the strength of the present Russian position, has been indicated in our previous remarks. The circumstances to which Mr. Marvin calls particular attention in this direction are the completion of the line from Tiflis to Baku, the increase of shipping on the Caspian, the commencement of the trans-Caspian railway, and the development of the oil trade at Baku. The account given of the latter is exceedingly interesting, and well worth reading. The chapter is headed "The political bearing of Baku oil ;" and the author points out with truth the importance of "the formation of a huge and prosperous industrial province on the shores of the Caspian," of the "inexhaustible supply of fuel it affords for the Caspian steamers and Caucasian and trans-Caspian railways." The statistics given show the wonderful growth of the industry, the outturn of crude petroleum having risen from 34,000,000 gallons in 1875 to 200,000,000 in the last year. We think that Mr. Marvin rather overestimates the probabilities of the construction of a Russian railway to India. Enough has been seen of Afghanistan and the Afghans in Indian politics to make us believe that the construction by a European Power of a railway straight through their territory is not an event at present within the range of probabilities. That, however, the trans-Caspian line will, in the immediate future, be constructed as far as Sarakhs, there seems no reason to doubt. It will then be, it is indeed already, incumbent on the Government of the day to decide finally on a line of action in case of the commencement of the last section from Sarakhs to Herat, which would be a violation of Afghan territory. But even if the line terminate at Sarakhs the position will by no means be satisfactory for England. At present Russia at Kizil Arvat is only 523 miles from Herat, while our outposts at Sibi are 599 miles from the same place, with a far more difficult country before them. In taking account of the strength of Russia's position, the fact that her advance from Kizil Arvat to Herat lies along the frontier of Persia, a country which, owing to the weakness of British diplomacy, has passed entirely into the hands of the former Power, must not be passed unnoticed.

A BOMBAY man, whose capacity to form an opinion makes his views worth knowing, sends us some "appreciations" of the political situation at home, from which we extract the following :—"You will see the Government have had a severe blow in this Suez Canal business. They are trying to shelve it by getting some friendly independent member to propose to refer the matter to a Royal Commission—at least, so the London papers say ; but I fear they are somewhat uncertain guides. The *Standard* supports the Government, and I see the Birmingham Liberal Association have passed a resolution in favour of the proposed agreement, but no one else has spoken in favour of it, so far as I know, though the country Liberal papers take a much calmer view of the whole question. If Sir Stafford Northcote can bring on the discussion soon, I fancy the Government will be beaten. I see Lesseps seems to rely on Chamberlain as well as Gladstone and Childers. Of course Chamberlain has to stand by the Government, but I hear he was anxious to take a much stronger course, and to insist on de Lesseps conceding more liberal terms ; for Chamberlain is now looked upon by the advanced Liberals as the coming Premier. The Liberals will have to go out for three or four years before they can come in with a sufficiently advanced Radical majority to do much good. Gladstone has got much into the same position as Palmerston was in the last years of his life, for though he is of use in keeping the party together, he prevents it being re-constituted on a more liberal basis. I got my mail letters from Bombay, of the 19th June, only this morning, owing to this useless quarantine ! The Spaniards have had the folly to quarantine vessels from Great Britain. What next ! The Continental nations, however, will soon find out their mistake, as England will become the great entrepôt of the Eastern trade, as she was before, if they go on multiplying their vexatious restrictions. As for quarantining England, which the Protectionists on the Continent are crying for, they can't do it, as in the long run it will be fatal to themselves."

WE regret to hear by last mail of the death of Mr. Walter Scott, C.E., for many years the energetic manager and engineer of the Bombay Gas Company. Mr. Scott only left Bombay some eighteen months ago, apparently in robust health, but consumption developed itself in the English climate, and he died on the 17th July in London. Mr. Scott laboured indefatigably to advance the interests of the important company which he represented in Bombay. During the nine years which he spent in this country, it was his boast that he had been only absent one day from the gas-works confided to his charge.

THE cholera returns for the week ending yesterday, when corrected, will probably show that cholera is in pretty much the same condition as it was last week. On the other hand, it will be found that the general health of the city has improved.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE agitation against the bargain with the Suez Canal Company has been subsiding all this week, and it will not now produce the serious effects I anticipated when I last wrote to you. Sir S. Northcote, anxious apparently to make a display of vigour in the absence of Lord Randolph Churchill, has, in my opinion, been far too precipitate in pledging the Conservative party to oppose the ratification of the provisional agreement. He has probably yielded to the influence of Mr. Robert Bourke, who has taken the matter up very warmly, but whose judgment is to some extent warped by the circumstance that he is now a director of the P. and O. Company. Most people are well aware that there has never been any good feeling between M. de Lesseps and the Board of the P. and O. The directors of this great company pooh-poohed the Suez Canal up to the time of its completion, and had to pay bitterly for their incredulity by finding the whole of their business upset and their profits gone within a year or two after the Canal had been opened. Thanks mainly to the energy and clear-headedness of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, the company has since been

TELEGRAMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

A fearful accident occurred here to-day. The roof of a hide godown fell in, burying nineteen workmen. Five of them were taken out dead from the ruins, and fifteen others were badly injured. The godown belonged to Messrs. Rautenberg. The police worked well to extricate the unfortunate sufferers. Had the accident occurred half an hour later, there would have been great loss of life. An official inquiry has been ordered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPUBLICAN RISING AT BADAJOZ.

MADRID, AUG. 6.

Later particulars regarding the republican rising amongst the troops at Badajoz, state that the number of insurgents is under one thousand, and that, without awaiting the attack of the Madrid reinforcement, they fled to Portugal, where they have been disarmed and interned.

The province of Estremadura has been declared in a state of siege.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to Egypt remain unchanged, but that the delay occasioned by the cholera in carrying out the reorganization of the administration of the country prevents a very early withdrawal of the British troops, who cannot leave until a stable government has been established. The Right Hon'ble gentleman further stated that he had no reason to believe that the foreign Powers will not acquiesce in the plans of the British Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here on the evening of the 5th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Siberian lines interrupted.
Manilla land line right.
Saigon-Bankok still interrupted.
Northern cable between Hongkong and Amoy interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 6.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	84·4

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a large Durbar was held at Baroda at 5 p.m. on the 6th inst. that the Gackwar might receive the congratulations of the Viceroy, through the Resident, on the birth of his son and heir.

THE *Pioneer* states that "when Sir Evelyn Baring goes the Viceroy will take charge of the portfolio of Finance. Fortunately August is a slack month in the department, which, moreover, possesses a most competent Secretary in Mr. Barbour. The Council will shortly be minus two of its members, Mr. Gibbs being away."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gulistan on the 26th July, to a Kurrachee paper, says that Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta on the 25th of July for Thul Chotiali. He was escorted by two companies of the 2nd North Staffordshire regiment, two companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, and two guns.

THE Medical Staff selected for Egypt, in response to the request of the Egyptian Government, the Allahabad paper states, is as follows:—Surgeon J. O. Neill, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; Surgeons S. Little, G. H. D. Gimlette, T. R. Macdonald, A. H. Pierson, L. T. Young, D. P. Macdonald, and J. D. C. Hawkins; also forty Mussalman assistants. One or two of the party have already left, and the remainder will go, if possible, by the next steamer from Bombay.

A SOMEWHAT important measure is reported to be in process of discussion, "by which the enormous facilities for the purpose possessed by the Postal Department will be made available for a large increase of public accommodation in respect of telegrams. It is chiefly in connection with the above proposal that the services of Mr. Douglas, Deputy Director-General, have been made available for special duty. During what promises to be his lengthened deputation Mr. P. Sheridan will officiate for him."

A CORRESPONDENT, who is likely to know, informs us that "Miss Geneviève Ward proposes to visit Bombay in December, on her way to Australia. She will bring Vernon as her 'leading-man,' and will play 'Forget-me-Not' at Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, *en route* for the Antipodes."

"A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent at Cabul," who communicates news to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writes that "he has recently had an opportunity of interviewing the Russian merchant who—as already stated—is staying in that city. He says the man is dressed like a Russian, and not as an Oriental; and he has certain certificates from the Russian Government. The Russian declares he is not a Russian spy (although he heartily wishes he was), but merely a merchant: and he hopes to travel as far as Peshawur. He has been very kindly received by Pawanah Khan, the present Governor of Cabul; and they have had very long conversations together. It is reported that one evening the Russian spoke of the probable advance of Russia towards Hindustan. He himself knew that, for the last four years, Russia had been contemplating an advance; and he thought a regular move might be expected in the course of the next two years. He said Russia had sent a number of spies to inquire which was the best road. It appeared, he said, that there were two ways. The one by Badakshan and Kashmere was not fit for wheeled conveyances, such as cannon. The road which commends itself to the Russian generals, he said, was through Herat and Candahar. But, he added, he had no doubt the British Government were well acquainted with the design of Russia, and that all this was no secret."

THE Queen lately inspected a large ring made by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street, for the King of Siam. It will be used by His Majesty once a year for religious ceremonies, as head of the Buddhists in Eastern India. It is stated to be the largest ring ever made. The centre stone, which is of great lustre, is 1¼ in. in diameter, and is encircled by ruby, emerald, and sapphire, and five other stones. The mounting displays emblems of the mystic faith of Buddhism. Mr. Benson, who has but lately returned from Siam, has completed other Crown jewels for the same Court.

A MEETING of the supporters of Lord Ripon's Indian policy was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on July 19, to receive a report from the British India Committee. The object of the meeting was to produce an expression of public opinion by memorializing Parliament and making the general facts of the question as clear as possible. A meeting had been arranged to be held at the Memorial Hall on Monday next, when Sir John B. Phear had promised to preside. A resolution was adopted to the effect that steps should be taken to evoke an expression of public opinion in favour of Lord Ripon's policy. The chairman read a part of a letter from Lord Northbrook, who said it was important to show that opinion was not all on one side.

MRS. SCHARLIEB, who highly distinguished herself in the medical examination at London University, was received by the Queen at Windsor on the 12th July, before taking her departure for Madras, where she intends to practise as a physician. Mrs. Scharlieb had lived at Madras for some years before coming to England to enter the London School of Medicine for Women with a view to enhancing the qualification she already possessed for medical practice. On the completion of her school course she took the scholarship and gold medal for midwifery at the examination of the London University, as well as honours in medicine, forensic medicine, and surgery. During her interview with the Queen, Her Majesty made many inquiries about the condition of the native female population of India, and was much interested in what Mrs. Scharlieb was able, from personal experience, to tell her as to the need for medical women in India. At the conclusion of the visit the Queen presented Mrs. Scharlieb with her likeness, and desired her to tell the women of India of all classes that "she was much interested in hearing about them, and that they had her fullest sympathy."

REGARDING the Simla and Calcutta rumour as to the Viceroy having telegraphed home his resignation, to which we were able to give an authoritative denial at the time, we see the *Daily News* says:—"No such telegram has been received, nor is there any reason to think that he intends to retire. It is known that Lady Ripon's health is delicate, and that the climate of India has not suited her, and she may probably be contemplating a return this year. This fact may possibly have given rise to the rumour."

RUSSIA (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says) has concentrated 30,000 men in Turkestan and the neighbouring district of the Steppes. A considerable contingent of troops is also echeloned along the Amou Daria, between the Aral Sea and Kungrad, in order to protect the new route to Afghanistan discovered by General Tchernaieff.

THE Turcomans of Merv are making strenuous efforts, the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, to obtain a formal Russian protectorate and to get some Russian Governor appointed over them, as the only method, it is said, of putting an end to the constant disputes between the different factions of their tribe.

THE Madrid journal, *El Liberal*, states that, at a Cabinet Council held on July 15, the Ministers had under consideration a scheme submitted by a French company for constructing a submarine tunnel between Spain and Africa across the Straits of Gibraltar. The journal adds that, although no resolution was taken, the project was favourably received.

A TELEGRAM from the *Standard's* correspondent at Shanghai, dated July 15, says:—"The Japanese Government has declined to accede to the proposal, suggested by M. Tricou, for a Franco-Japanese Alliance against China."

IN the House of Commons on July 20, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said:—"I beg to give notice that I shall on the earliest opportunity call attention to the relation of Her Majesty's present Ministers with the French Republic (laughter) during the last three years (renewed laughter), and move a Resolution."

A TELEGRAM was received in Chatham on July 19, directing the Frolic, screw corvette, to be commissioned on the 26th instant, when she will proceed to Mauritius for service.

THE Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, with its attendant and very substantial pecuniary honorarium of £250, has once more fallen to a Scotch volunteer. Indeed, if Sergeant Mackay, of the 1st Sutherland, had missed the target altogether in his last shot, the prize could hardly have failed to go over the border, seeing that the first six names among the competitors are all those of Scots. The only Englishman close up at the finish was that well-known and excellent marksman, Major Pearse, of the 4th Devon. Captain Young, of the 2nd Renfrewshire, who won the Silver Medal, was within an ace of taking the Queen's Prize as well; but the double success, which has never yet been gained at Wimbledon, was not destined to be realized this year. The competition brings out once more the fact that while success in rifle-shooting is a matter of certain natural gifts and of long and assiduous practice, there is always a considerable element of luck in the decision of a particular competition. Nearly all the men who were among the first twelve are well-known and veteran shots, who might have been safely backed for a "place;" but perhaps the best judges would hardly have predicted that Mackay, who has never been in the sixty before, though he has attended Wimbledon regularly for the last five years, would have headed the list.

THE *Westmeath Examiner* says that a curious scene took place at the Mullingar Railway Station last week. Lord Chief Justice Morris, having concluded his assize business in Mullingar, was leaving by the three o'clock train. Having arrived at the station, he entered a carriage which was already occupied by a gentleman carrying a rifle. The judge asked the gentleman (who afterwards turned out to be Dr. Isidore M. W. Burke, brother of Mr. Walter M. Burke, who was shot in the county Galway), to remove the rifle, and upon his refusing, caught hold of it by the barrel. Dr. Burke held the stock of the gun, and each did his utmost to get possession of it. A policeman then came up and informed Dr. Burke who his opponent was. The station-master was sent for. Dr. Burke gave his rifle to the Chief Justice, who handed it to the guard of the train.

THE Jewish murder trial in Hungary had not concluded when the mail left. The case continued to cause great local excitement. During the proceedings on July 18 several witnesses declared flatly in the presence of Police-Commissary George Vay that he had tortured prisoners. Vay denied the accusation, and said that the witnesses had been bribed by the Jews. An altercation ensued between Vay and the counsel for the defence, during which Counsellor Eotvos admitted openly that both the defence and the prosecution held their witnesses ready, and exercised a certain supervision over them. The Public Prosecutor demanded that Deputy Onody, a member of the anti-Jewish party, should be summoned before the court in order to give evidence as to whether he had heard a report in Esslar before the examination of the body, that the corpse was that of a prostitute. In consequence of this demand Deputy Onody insulted the Public Prosecutor in the open street, and afterwards sent seconds to him. The Public Prosecutor has declined a hostile meeting for the present, referring M. Onody simply to the facts elicited at the trial. It is affirmed that Deputy Onody threatened him with a stick. The occurrence created a great sensation. On the opening of the court next morning the President censured in strong terms the insult offered by Deputy Onody to the Public Prosecutor in the open street, and stated that the law empowered him to order the arrest of any one committing a similar offence, and to direct legal proceedings against him. The Public Prosecutor thereupon demanded the prosecution of Deputy Onody, against whom judicial proceedings were consequently commenced.

MR. ALEXANDER CORPI, who was seized by brigands and carried off for ransom on the 5th July, returned to Constantinople on the 17th, after twelve days' detention by his captors. Mr. Corpi says he was suddenly seized while giving directions outside his silk factory, and was carried hastily away to a spot eight hours distant. After consultation, his captors determined to take him to a mountainous district two hours journey from Ismidt. Here his ransom was fixed at £1,000, after £50,000 had first been asked. Particulars of the sum demanded were conveyed to Mr. Corpi's family, who sent the money to the appointed place by two servants. Mr. Corpi says:—

The gold pieces were counted, and I was declared a free man. The captain of the band returned me the cash I had with me at the time I was captured, and handed my servants four liras for their trouble in bringing the ransom. Indeed, from first to last I had no reason to complain of my treatment. A man servant and a woman cook were told off for attendance on me. In many chats with the brigands, who were all Greeks, they showed considerable forethought for the welfare of the rural population, by expressing the hope that my misadventure would not lead me to give up working the silk factory, as such a decision on my part would entail misery upon a number of villagers who depended upon their employment there for their daily bread. "You need have no fear in future," they added; "we will guarantee your safety." Before separating from the band we became such excellent friends that the chief hinted he had an important capture in view, and that, if successful, he would return me the whole of my ransom.

Immediately Mr. Corpi was out of the hands of the brigands, the Turkish troops were sent off in pursuit, and every effort was being made to capture the band.

THE Daphne, which turned turtle and foundered on being launched in the Clyde, was floated on July 19 and beached. The vessel gradually rose and floated with the tide. At high water at midday she was hauled in, and by four o'clock she was successfully beached. As the water was pumped out the search for bodies was continued, and by six o'clock seventeen were recovered from different parts of the vessel, bringing up the total to 119. They were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and were coffined as soon as recovered. By means of their clothes and various articles found upon them, they were all identified. Pumping operations were resumed on the morning of the 20th, and two more bodies were found, leaving, it was believed, four more to be recovered.

A *Times'* telegram from St. Petersburg, July 15, states:—Yesterday afternoon the Bokharan Embassy, consisting of about thirty persons, headed by the Prince of Bokhara, the second son of the Ameer, Mozafur Eddin, left St. Petersburg, by the Moscow Railway, to return home. The younger brother of the Prince, Seid Mir Mensur, in His Majesty's Corps of Pages, Colonel Invanoff, of the Asiatic Section of the General Staff, General Sultan Tchengiz Khan, and other officers who had been brought into contact with the members of the Embassy during their stay in Moscow and St. Petersburgh, were present on the platform to witness their departure. General Tchernaieff did not himself attend, but sent his adjutant, with a handsome silver tea service, as a present to the Prince. Seid Abdul Agat Khan warmly expressed his feeling of gratitude to the great White Czar, and his hospitable people, before entering the train, and appeared to be sincerely delighted with the success of his mission, in having obtained the Czar's recognition of his right to inherit the dignity of his father. His Highness carries with him a letter to this effect, addressed to the Ameer, from the Emperor. He has further obtained permission to be accompanied as far as Sharisabs, where he will meet the Ameer, by Colonel Poutimtséff, Prefect of Tashkent, and the honorary citizen, Hadje Younoosoff, who handed the keys of the town to General Tchernaieff, on its capture 18 years ago.

THE Great Eastern steamship, after lying idly at anchor for many years, is at length to be employed again. A company has been formed to purchase the vessel for the coal trade between Queen's Ferry (Firth of Forth) and the Thames. It is intended to put 20,000 tons of coal on board, in sacks at each voyage. The vessel is described as being in splendid order, having been carefully and expensively maintained. From the calculations of the projectors of the new undertaking, the maximum price of coal delivered into consumers' houses will be 15s. per ton

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS HENNIKER, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Raitt, Leinster, and Hamilton, South Yorkshire, have all been removed to the first battalions of their respective corps.

THE following officers will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season for duty at the depôts of their corps:—Captain Gallway, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Captain Harden, Bedfordshire; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Armitage, South Wales Borderers; Captain Tapp and Lieutenant Gompertz, Hampshire; and Lieutenant Guilding, Essex Regiment.

LIEUTENANT LUMSDEN has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

THE proposal for creating an Inspector-General of Indian Volunteers has not, it is stated, the least chance of obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS have been issued for the instruction at Chatham of officers of Royal Engineers on furlough from India. Lieutenants and Captains, R. E., in the P. W. D. in India will, when on furlough in England, be allowed to spend a certain time on duty at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, the time to be passed on such duty to be limited to a maximum of six months after the first eight years of service in India qualifying for furlough, and three months after the second period of six years. On the termination of the period of instruction, and prior to quitting the school, officers will be called on to pass the required examination. Officers who wish to study for promotion must join at Chatham about 1st March or 1st September. The number of officers to whom this privilege is to be granted is not to exceed four. The prior sanction of the local Government will be required before officers are allowed to undergo courses of instruction during their furlough, when their doing so will necessitate a total absence of more than two years, or to enter on such duty at the expiration of their ordinary furlough of two years. Officers on furlough on private affairs may reckon the time passed at Chatham either as part of their furlough, or as in addition to their furlough. In the former case they will receive furlough pay during the period, with lodging allowance at the rates fixed under Indian Regulations, provided they do not occupy public quarters; and in the latter case they will receive English pay and the allowances and other advantages fixed under Royal Warrant for officers of the Imperial Establishment under similar conditions. Officers on furlough on medical certificate while under instruction may choose at which rate pay shall be issued to them, but in no case will furlough pay be issued after an officer has completed two years' absence from India, or after his leave on medical certificate has expired.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Charles Jennings, 8-1 R. A., was charged before a District Court-Martial:—with having absented himself without leave, and with losing by neglect his regimental necessaries, viz. one forage cap, one grey-flannel shirt, one suit of khakee clothing, one pair braces, and one sheet. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 56 days. Brigadier General R. Mallaby, Commanding Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, August 6.—The pressure has increased over the whole of India, the change amounting to over one tenth in the Punjab, and to only a few hundredths over the peninsula. The wind has become variable over the Punjab and contiguous ports of the N. W. P., but retains its westerly direction elsewhere. Heavy incessant rain has fallen at the stations in the North-West Himalaya, sharp showers at Sialkot, andslight showers at Rawulpindi. In other parts of North-Western and Central India there has been no rain, but considerable falls have taken place over Bengal, Assam, and Burmah. Rain to-day:—Simla, Mussoorie, and Dhubri, 5 inches; Ramikhet, 3 inches; Chakrata, Burdwan, and False Point, 2 inches; Sialkot and Chittagong, 1 inch; Darjeeling, Dacca, Saugor Island, Mangalore, and Mercara, ½ inch. Previously, Moulmein, 2 inches; Chakrata, Darjeeling, Purneah, Hazaribagh, and Tounghoo, 1 inch; Burdwan and Jaunpore, ½ inch.

PUNJAB.—Rain is much wanted throughout the Punjab; and unless there is a sufficient fall within the next few days, a serious drought must be apprehended. The prices of food grains have already risen in many districts. In Rawulpindi, however where 3½ inches fell last week, and in Shahpur, where there was an inch of rain, prices are reported to be falling. The public health is good, except, in the Umballa and Jullunder districts, where it is reported to be only "fair."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Friday, the 3rd August:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	2	70	Manmad	8	43
Sohagpur	25	18	Khorwadi	18	28
Powee	30	18	Nassik	10	53
Nimbora	36	32	Nargaon	31	76
Bhadli	29	65	Warangaon	32	80
Jalgaon	28	30	Madha	13	33
Sirsoli	23	30	Barsi	9	30
Mhasawad	31	17	Keim	12	28
Malegi	20	40	Johur	12	28
Pachora	20	90	Pomalwari	10	18
Kasgaon	18	70	Diksal	0	13
Nandgori	10	38	Kalyan	106	72
Chalisgaon	17	93	Dhond	7	96
Nandgaon	10	38	Talegaon	31	79

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd	54 18	57 27	54 65	60 83
5 Sunday	0 03			
6 Monday		0 03	0 10	0 35
Total	54 23	57 30	54 75	61 18
Corresponding date last year	56 40	66 39	63 85	65 10

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade. and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

YOUTHFUL IMPOSTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged by your permitting me to make public, through your columns, a system of collecting money on false pretences which has been brought very painfully to my notice. There are a number of boys who, unknown to me, have made a subscription list for a cricket club, to which they have affixed my name, as an inducement to gentlemen to give them subscriptions. I beg to declare publicly that I have subscribed to no such list, and that these boys are impostors of whom I have no knowledge, but who deserve to visit the Reformatory. I should not have made this public, had I not received communications from several gentlemen who have suffered at the hands of these misguided youths.—Yours, &c.,

EDWIN THOMAS,
Bombay, Aug. 7. Cathedral High School.

THE CHOLERA SCARE IN ITALY.

AN AYAH AND AN ENGLISH CHILD MOBBED AT VENICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—"The following extract from a letter written to me on the 14th of last month by a near relation sojourning at Venice describing a strange scene she witnessed, and in which her son, a youth of 18, interfered promptly, may be interesting at this moment when a kind of panic has been created among the inhabitants of the Italian seaports by the exaggerated rumours the French newspapers for the first set going regarding the cholera:—'I was much pleased with T—— yesterday evening. There had been the commemoration of Garibaldi, and an immense crowd in Piazza San Marco, and they ended it in the following manner, very honourable to the memory of the "legendary hero"—friend of the oppressed, &c. T—— and I——and I were returning from a walk along the Riva degli Schiavoni at 7-30. Just as we got to the Campanile there was a pell-mell chase across the Piazza of every man, woman, and child after something. T——said:—'One would think here was an Asiatic before.' We walked straight across the Piazza, the crowd running to the colonnade under the Palazzo Reale. By the time we got to the end of the colonnade, the crowd was coming after their victim behind us. T—— heard a voice of distress in English, so he dashed among them to the rescue of a poor Hindoo ayah and a little English boy of five, lately of the Tanjore, from Hindustan. He called out to the people, *Vergogna! siete uomini! Badate che siamo Inglesi!* He took the child by the hand and told the ayah to keep close, and he would go with them to their hotel. One or two more decent men then joined him to reprove the mob; but Italian officers in rich uniform looked on, and Italian soldiers were in the chase like the rest! The woman spoke English, and said one man hit her on the shoulder, and others k'cked her. The child, a gal'ant little fellow, said he, wanted to kick in return, but nurse would not let him. T——said he had his little fist clenched all the way while he led them to the Victoria Hotel, and left them safe there where the boy said his father and mother were. There was not a policeman or carabinier to be seen in the Piazza or anywhere. The mob forsook the procession of Garibaldi's bust to persecute those helpless strangers!' I was utterly at loss on reading this to understand how it was possible that such an outrage could have been perpetrated in Venice, of all cities in the world with the intimate communication she has always had with the East, but I am now convinced that the explanation is to be found in the cholera scare."

ANOTHER story of the same kind is related in a letter to a Genevese newspaper from a traveller, who, on arriving at Ajaccio on his way to Marseilles, was sent to enjoy ten days' quarantine in the island of Frioul:—

We are condemned (he writes) to a vile ten days' imprisonment, not to prevent the Marseillais running any risk of taking the cholera, but to take it ourselves from the passengers sent here to keep us company. What is most terrible for us is that nothing is done to prevent travellers just arrived, perhaps from a port where cholera actually exists, from mixing with those who have been in the lazaret for some time. Once in a lazaret you have every chance of taking the cholera, and of carrying it to Marseilles or any port where you may land. For should an infected vessel arrive on the day of your release you may, by mixing with her passengers, contract the disease, and take it whithersoever you may be going.

So much for the efficacy of the precautions which are born of blind fear.

They combine the maximum of severity with the minimum of protection.

DEATH OF MR. E. B. EASTWICK, C. B.

MR. EDWARD BACKHOUSE EASTWICK, C. B., the distinguished Oriental scholar, who died at Ventnor on Monday, July 16, was born in 1814, and was educated at Charter-house and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1836 he went to Bombay as a cadet of infantry. He early devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages, and in a few years passed examinations in Hindustani, Marathi, Persian, Gujarati, and Kanarese, obtaining the rewards for high proficiency. He served a short time in the political department in Kattywar, and in Upper Scinde. In 1843 he translated the Persian "Kessahi Sanjan," or "History of the Arrival of the Parsees in India," also "The Zertusht Namah," or "Life of Zoroaster." He published a "Sindhi Vocabulary" and various papers in the "Transactions of the Bombay Asiatic Society." His health failing, he took up his residence at Frankfort, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the German language, and translated Schiller's "Revolt of the Netherlands," and Bopp's "Comparative Grammar." In 1845 Mr. Eastwick was appointed professor of Hindustani, at Haileybury. Two years later he published a Hindustani grammar, and in subsequent years a new edition of the "Gulistan," and a translation of the same work in prose and verse, also translations of the "Presu Sagar," of the "Baghuo Bahar," and of the "Anwari Suhaili." In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1857 and 1858 he edited "The Autobiography of Lutfullah," and wrote various articles in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on Oude, Persia, the Punjab, &c. He also edited for the Bible Society the book of Genesis in the Dakhani language. In 1859 he was appointed to the political department in the India Office. In 1860 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and also made Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia. He returned to England in 1863, in the same year publishing "The Journal of a Diplomate." In 1864 he went to Venezuela as commissioner for settling a loan to that Government. In 1866 Lord Cranborne, the Secretary of State for India, nominated him his private secretary, and he obtained the civil companionship of the Bath. In 1867 he went again on a mission to Venezuela, and on his return, at the request of Charles Dickens, wrote in *All the Year Round* "Sketches of Life in a South American Republic." These papers were afterwards republished in a separate volume. In 1868 he was elected member for Penrhyn and Falmouth, on the Conservative side, and sat in the House of Commons until 1874. In 1875 he received the degree of M. A., with the franchise from the University of Oxford, "as a slight recognition of distinguished services." At various periods he wrote for Mr. Murray handbooks for Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab. In 1878 he published the first volume of the "Kaisarnamah-i-Hind," "The Lay of the Empress," dedicated by permission to the Queen. A letter from General Ponsonby states:—"The Queen was very much pleased with this most valuable and important work. The Queen has commanded me to convey her best thanks for this volume, and to assure you that she appreciates your efforts in completing this magnificent work." At the close of last year he brought out the second volume of the "Kaisarnamah-i-Hind." He married in 1847, Rosina, daughter of James Hunter, of Hafton, Argyllshire, and leaves one son and six daughters.—*Times.*

THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

THE Maharajah, having determined to pay a visit to his native country after so many years of residence from his boyhood in England, is making preparations for a kind of journey in state in the style of Indian magnates, the costly expenses of which could only be met, it appears, by converting his fine jewels and plate into money for the occasion. It is stated that not only will these valuables be sold, which are now displayed in the large showroom of the auctioneers in Bond-street, Messrs. Phillips, Son, and Neale, but that much of the fine furniture and objects of Indian art decoration at Elvedon-hall, near Thetford, the seat of the Maharajah in Suffolk, where his Highness has so long held the position of an English country gentleman, will also be disposed of, until a sum of something like £20,000 has been realized for the purpose in view. It is not to be supposed that any of the old family jewels are to be found among those which are included in this sale. There are no lesser Koh-i-Noors, or indeed, any diamonds or other gems of large size and importance, though there are several pearl necklaces of considerable value, and these are such as are not commonly seen, for they are made up of pearls in the natural state. There is a certain modest native beauty of tint, rich yet subdued, in the natural pearl, which may be felt to be more pleasing to an eye surfeited with the glitter of sparkling polished pearl used for personal purposes in European dress. According to Oriental taste, a jewel in the rough seems to be preferable to stones cut which many facets in the elaborate style of the modern jeweller's art. The famous Koh-i-Noor, it will be remembered, which belonged to his Highness Duleep Singh's family, was re-cut by a great Dutch glitpician after it came into the possession of the Queen, and it was considered that "the Mountain of Light" was thus made much more brilliant and beautiful. These unpolished pearls are, however, singularly beautiful in their native dusky hue, like the veiled beauties of Lahore and Cashmere. The Indian gold and jewelled earrings, necklaces, armlets, and bracelets are not such as we are all familiar with, and cannot be spoken of as at all remarkable either as examples of Oriental art in this form or as specimens of precious stones in the rough. There are a few Indian some embroidered Cashmere carpets and coverlets, but these, again, are not at all of exceptional beauty though, like everything Oriental in textile fabrics, their colours are well assorted and the design is excellent. The most striking feature in the sale is the silver and silver-gilt plate for the table, of which there are several very costly services. There are no less than 24 gilt breakfast sets of teapot, sugar basin, cream ewer, toast and egg frame, salt cellars, &c., besides large dinner services and dessert services, some in Indian patterns, others of the ordinary English make, mostly richly chased. An Indian silver-gilt table service with candelabra, and a very splendid dessert service in silver-gilt with fine centrepieces as candelabra and flower and fruit dishes, weighing 230 ounces, are some of the most noticeable things in the plate. Another massive centrepiece in silver of 1,355 ounces, formed of an elephant bearing the Maharajah of the Punjab, surrounded by equestrian groups, on a base ornamented with subjects in alto relievo, standing 39in high. There are altogether 25,000 ounces of chased silver and silver-gilt plate. The whole of these costly objects are to remain on view until Monday, when the sale commences, and will be continued over the two following days.—*Times.*

LORD DUFFERIN ON EYGPT.

THE annual banquet of the Worshipful Company of Grocers was held on Wednesday night at the Grocers' hall, Princes-street, City, Mr. G. T. Miller, Master, in the chair.

The Earl of Dufferin, in acknowledging the toast to her Majesty's representatives abroad, referred to our recent campaign in Egypt, and said:—The only justification for war is that the peace which it is undertaken to ensure should be prolific in benefits infinitely exceeding the risks and sacrifices it causes and the amount of human misery it never fails to entail. That the Egyptian campaign will triumphantly stand this test I unhesitatingly assert. The struggle was short and decisive, but it opened up to Egypt such prospects of peace and the dawn of such a day as was never dreamed of by themselves or their predecessors for centuries. For thousands of years the Egyptian people have been the victims of tyranny and malversation. Corruption and oppression in every form were so ingrained in the administration of the country as to have become, in the eyes of the unhappy peasantry, incorporated with the order of nature. Law and justice have never existed in Egypt. The conscription and the most capricious system of taxation that has been known to mankind reduced the Fellah to the dust. But ere the smoke of battle had cleared off the field of Tel-el-Kebir a new Egypt had come into existence—an Egypt soon, I trust, to be the home of equal laws, righteous legislation, domestic freedom, and constitutional government—above all an Egypt which is destined to prove to the world that all that is best, most wholesome, and most useful to mankind in the wisdom of the West can be associated and combined, harmonised and amalgamated, with Eastern habits of thought and feeling, and with the precepts and customs of an Oriental religion (loud cheers). If the East is ever to be resuscitated, it is in Egypt that the vital spark is most likely to spring into flame. Months and years may elapse before satisfactory results occur, and unchallenged accomplishments can ripen into full and perfect consummation; but believe me, under the auspices of able men, the good work is fairly in progress, and can never again be checked or interrupted (cheers). I have no hesitation in saying that ere a year is passed England will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been acknowledged on every hand that she has been the happy instrument of increasing a hundredfold the prosperity and the happiness of an ancient, innocent, industrious, and sober population, the good government and tranquillity of whose country are absolutely necessary to the commercial interests of Great Britain and the people of Europe (renewed cheers).

REPUBLICAN INTRIGUES IN SPAIN.

THE *Standard's* Madrid correspondent telegraphed on July 15:—

"For several days the Madrid newspapers have alluded to a Military Conspiracy having been discovered, and instantly checked, by Marshal Quesada, the Commander-in-Chief of an Army, twenty thousand strong, that still watches over the Ebro Valley, Navarre, and the Basque Provinces. The gallant Marshal had for some time past noticed that intrigues were being carried on by Revolutionary agents, who were supposed to be inspired by Senor Ruiz Zorrulla, now in exile in France; and soon after the holding of the Extreme Federalist Congress, in May, at Saragossa, under Senor Pay Margall, the military authorities of the North of Spain were on the alert. Marshal Quesada made a tour of inspection of the garrisons on the frontier, and in Navarre garrisons. At Calahorra and Logrono, in the Ebro Valley, he arrested one captain, four subalterns, and nine serjeants of the infantry regiment of Saboya, who were sent to a fortress, pending their trial by court-martial, for being implicated in secret revolutionary work. Marshall Quesada considers the affair to be without any importance, as the Army and its Generals are devoted to the King, and the majority of the population in the north of Spain are, like their Carlist neighbours, the peasantry of Navarre and the Basque Provinces, staunch Catholics and Royalists, decidedly hostile to all Republican propaganda."

THE TAMATAVE AFFAIR.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies on July 16, just as the sitting was about to end, M. Francis Charmes, who in an indirect way is attached to the Foreign Office, asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs a question about the occurrences in Madagascar which had created no small excitement in England.

M. Challemel Lacour said:—"My reply to the very natural question which has been addressed to me will be short. I will confine it to the statement of facts. On February 15 Admiral Pierre left Toulon for Madagascar on board the Flore. He was provided with instructions which ordered him to insure the exercise of our rights over the north-west coast of the island by successively abolishing (*faisant disparaitre*), after the usual summons, the posts and pavilions which had been unduly established there by the Hovas. To prevent any fresh attempt at encroachment he was to seize Mojunga, and to garrison that place, which commands the road to Antananarivo and the entrance to the largest estuary of Madagascar. In the second place, he was to complete his mission by making a reconnaissance on the Eastern Coast, and by appearing before Tamatave. If the conditions which our Consul was to transmit to Emirne were rejected, Admiral Pierre's instructions were that he was to seize the Custom House at Tamatave, to establish himself there, and to collect the Customs dues till what was due to us was paid. On May 18 Admiral Pierre addressed us a first telegram announcing that on May 16, after having suppressed the pavilions which the Hovas had established on the coast, he had seized Mojunga by force. Two thousand Hovas, who had previously shut themselves up there, had taken to flight, the occupation had cost us no life. Admiral Pierre had fortified Mojunga, and transformed it into what he described as an impregnable position. On June 18 we received a fresh telegram, which announced that Admiral Pierre had gone to the Eastern Coast, that he had arrived off Tamatave, and that the conditions proposed by us and transmitted by our Consul to the Government of Emirne not having been fulfilled, he had seized Tamatave. The Hovas had once more dispersed, to form again at a certain distance. This further occupation had also been effected without shedding of blood, but on account of the mixed nature of the population that inhabit Tamatave the state of siege had had to be proclaimed. Such were the news we had received when on July 10 the Ambassador of England, by order of his Government, communicated to us the intelligence received in London, and brought to Zanzibar by her Majesty's ship Dragon. According to this information, Admiral Pierre, on June 22, had ordered the arrest of the Secretary of the British Consulate, one Adrianizo, a Hova by birth, on the charge of conniving with the enemy. He was alleged to have ordered the British Consul, Mr. Pakenham, to leave the town within a specified time, and Mr. Pakenham, being ill at the time, was alleged to have died before the delay expired. He was also alleged to have arrested one Shaw, the agent of one of the Protestant missions at Antananarivo, and who wielded great influence there. Lastly, he was alleged to have prevented an English ship from communicating with the shore, in spite of the request of the captain, who, however, confined himself to a verbal protest. Such are the bare facts, stated, however, I think, with perfect accuracy. The English Ambassador asked us what we knew about these incidents, if we could confirm them, or give an explanation of them. We were compelled to tell him that we had no knowledge of them. But that by reason of the instructions given to Admiral Pierre, and the well-known character of that officer, we could not help thinking that the news received in London was greatly exaggerated. We immediately telegraphed

tion. The anniversary of the French Republic on the 14th inst. was celebrated by the French colony. Disturbances, however, occurred during the festivities, a number of French sailors being violently attacked with stones by a riotous mob. The rioters were subsequently dispersed by the police.

THE BENGALEE APPEAL CASE.

THE petition by Mr. Surendronath Banerjee, the editor and proprietor of the *Bengalee*, for leave to appeal from an order of the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court of Bengal, committing him in May last to imprisonment for two months for alleged contempt of court in publishing an article reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Justice Norris in the trial of a cause in that Court specially, in ordering the production of a native idol for the purposes of identification, came on for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Robert Collier, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, on the 18th ult.

Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. T. Woodroff were counsel for the petitioner.

Sir Barnes Peacock, in delivering the judgment of their Lordships, said:—The only question to be determined is whether the High Court had jurisdiction to commit the petitioner for a contempt of Court in publishing a libel set out in the petition. Their Lordships took time to consider, in order that they might carefully examine the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, which came into force in January, 1883. Having done so, they are clearly of opinion that, notwithstanding, that Code, the High Court had jurisdiction. The penal code for British India was referred to by the learned counsel for the petitioner, and in particular chapter 11, section 228, and chapter 21, headed "Of defamation." But that code merely defines the several offences thereby created, and provides the punishment to which offenders are to be liable. It does not at all affect the procedure by which offenders are to be brought to punishment. It is only by the Code of Criminal Procedure read in conjunction with the penal code that the jurisdiction of the High Court to commit for contempt was, if at all affected. Section 228 of the penal code, which was referred to in the arguments, does not apply to the present case; it relates merely to insult or interruption to a public servant while sitting in a stage of a judicial proceeding. It does not provide against a contempt of Court committed by the publication of a libel out of Court when the Court is not sitting. The chapter 21 "Of defamation" does not define "contempt of Court" or make any provision for the punishment of a contempt of Court by the publication of a libel reflecting upon a judge in his judicial capacity, or in reference to his conduct in the discharge of his public duties. The offence, as a case of defamation, might doubtless have been punished under that chapter with simple imprisonment not exceeding two years or with fine or with both. If the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code had been adopted, and the petitioner had been convicted of simple defamation, under chapter 21 of the penal code, and after his apology had been sentenced by the Court to two months' imprisonment, there would have been no pretence for an application for special leave to appeal against the conviction. But it is not because the publisher might have been punished for defamation that he could not be punished summarily as for a contempt of Court. Lord Hardwicke, in the the case of the *Champion* (2 "Atkyns," 469), says:—"To be sure Mr. Solicitor-General has put it upon the right footing, that notwithstanding this should be a libel, yet, unless it is a contempt of Court, I have no cognizance of it. For whether it is a libel against public or private persons, the only method is to proceed at law." The libel in the present case was clearly a contempt of Court. It is contended, however, on the part of the petitioner that by reason of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Court could not deal with it as a contempt of Court, or punish the offender by committment in a summary manner. Several sections of that Code were referred to. Section 198 enacts, among other things, that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under cap. 21 of the Indian Penal Code—*i.e.*, the chapter "Of defamation,"—except upon a complaint made by some persons aggrieved by such offence. "Complaint" is defined in section 4 as to mean the allegation made orally or in writing to a magistrate with a view to his taking action. Section 195 enacts that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code (that is the offering insult to a public servant while sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding), when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any court, except with the previous sanction or on the complaint of such Court, or some other Court to which it is subordinate. It is scarcely possible to suppose that the procedure above pointed out was intended to apply to the case of a libel upon the High Court, or a libel upon one of the Judges, thereof, imputing corruption or misconduct, or incapacity in the discharge of his public duties, or a libel such as that set out in the petition. Section 480, and the two following sections, of the Code of Criminal Procedure were referred to in the argument in support of the petition; but they do not apply to a case of libel or defamation out of court while the Court is not sitting, and have no direct bearing on the present case. It was contended, on the part of the petitioner, that the procedure provided by the Code of 1882 was the only one which could be adopted, and section 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was referred to in support of that contention. Their Lordships are of opinion that a contempt of the High Court by a libel such as the present, published out of Court when the Court is not sitting is not included in the words "offences under the Indian Penal Code," although the contempt may include defamation. An offence is something more than mere defamation, and is of a different character. It is an offence which is punishable by the High Court in a summary manner, by the common law of England, by fine or imprisonment, or both. That part of the law of England was introduced into the Presidency towns when the late Supreme Courts were respectively established by the Charter of Justice. The High Courts in the Presidencies are Superior Courts of Record, and the offence of contempt and the power of the High Court for punishing it are the same there as in this country (section 5 Moore, 497,) not by virtue of the Penal Code for British India and the Code of criminal Procedure, 1882, but by virtue of the common law of England. The words "All offences under any other law," in section 5, cannot be intended to include a contempt like the present, for which no provision is made by the Code. Their Lordships having decided that the libel was a contempt of Court and that the High Court had jurisdiction to commit the petitioner for a period of two months, the case is not a proper one for an appeal to Her Majesty. In the case of "Rainey *v.* the Justices of Sierra Leone" (8 Moore, P. C. cases, 54), upon an application for leave to appeal to enable the petitioner to get rid of certain fines imposed upon him by the Courts of Sierra Leone for contempts of Court, it was said,—"It is the opinion, not only of the members of the Committee who heard the petition, but also of the other members who usually attend here to whom the petition has been submitted, and we have had the benefit of their judgment as well as our own, that we cannot interfere with such a subject. In this country every Court of Record is the sole and exclusive judge of what amounts to a contempt of court. That case was referred to as an authority by the Judicial Committee in the case of "Macdermott *v.* the Justices of British Guiana." In the latter case an application was made *ex parte* for leave to appeal from an order of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice in British Guiana, by which the petitioner was, for a contempt of Court in publishing certain libels commenting on the administration of justice, and upon one of the Judges of the Court, committed to gaol for a period of six months or until further orders. Leave to appeal was granted without prejudice to the question of the competency of Her Majesty in Council to entertain an appeal from an order of a Court of Record inflicting punishment by fine or imprisonment for a contempt of Court, which question was to be open to argument on the hearing of the appeal. The case came on for argument, and it was contended by the Solicitor-General that the leave to appeal ought not to have been granted, as a Court of Record was the sole judge of what constitutes a contempt. He stated, however, that he was prepared to support the order upon the merits, but he was not called upon to do so. In delivering the opinion of the Judicial Committee, Lord Chelmsford, after stating that the leave to appeal was conditionally granted, said:—"The respondents might have come in to discharge the order upon the very ground which had been taken—namely, that there could be no appeal against an order of a Court of Record, or if it was a Court of Record, yet that there was something in the order committing the repellant which rendered it improper, and, therefore, a subject of appeal." Thens, after deciding that the Court at Sierra Leone was a Court of Record, his Lordship proceeded to say, "Not a single case is to be found where there has been a committal by one of the colonial courts for contempt where it appeared clearly upon the face of the order that the party had committed a contempt, that he had been duly summoned, and that the punishment awarded for the contempt was an appropriate one in which this Committee has ever entertained an appeal against an order of this description." He then, after referring to the authorities, and among others to Hawkey's case, concluded by saying "Under these circumstances their Lordships entertain no doubt whatever as to the propriety of deciding that in this case the leave to appeal ought not to have been granted; that the Supreme Court of Justice was a Court of Record; and that, as a Court of Record, it had power to commit for the particular contempt. As their Lordships do not enter into the merits of the case they will say nothing as to the character of the libel upon which the court thought it proper to commit the publisher for contempt. Acting upon these authorities, and holding that the High Court had jurisdiction to commit the publisher of the libel in question for contempt, their Lordships will say nothing as to the character of the libel, or as to the extent of the punishment awarded. They will accordingly advise Her Majesty to dismiss the petition.

The petition of Mr. Banerjea was consquently dismissed, and leave to appeal refused.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES ON THE CONGO.

AN Exchange Company's telegram, dated Paris July 20, states:—The *Intransigeant* has received important news from the Congo. Mr. Stanley during his exploration of the interior has confided to English officers the command of the banks of the river opposite to the territory conceded to M. de Brazza. These officers, who, it is said, went to Africa with the authorization of the English Government, took with them arms and ammunition, with which the Batekes have been supplied; and they are expected to oppose M. de Brazza when he attempts to take possession of the territories ceded to France.

The steamer Portugal, arrived at Lisbon from the West Coast of Africa, brought news from the Congo district to June 18. Among her passengers was Mr. Johnson, a former companion of Lord Mayo in his expeditions in the Mossamedes territory. This gentleman received an invitation from Mr. Stanley to visit him on the Upper Congo. He remained with him until May 31, when he left for the coast. Mr. Johnson was the bearer of letters from Mr. Stanley to the International Society. On board the Portugal there were also some Frenchmen who were witnesses of the proceedings of M. de Brazza on the West Coast of Africa. They confirmed the news which had previously reached Europe with regard to the events in question. Mr. Stanley was above Stanley Pool and was ready to start for Stanley Falls. He hoped to found a new station on the Upper Congo above the last station, namely, Bololo, distant 250 miles from Stanley Pool. He himself was in good health, but his people had not fared so well. M. Robinet, engineer of the Belgique, had died after a short illness of 50 hours, and M. Parfoury had succumbed to a sunstroke. M. Lussesic had committed suicide and two others of the party had died. M. de Brazza's expedition were in good health. M. de Brazza should by this time have ascended the Ogonoue. Having left his people at Loange and Ponta Negra, he himself, on board the Oriflamme, took possession of the Loango territory, being induced to take this step by the action of the natives, who, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the sailors, pillaged the Oriflamme.

Another account states that Mr. Johnson left Mr. Stanley in excellent health at Stanley Pool on the 1st of May, when Mr. Stanley was on the eve of starting with a flotilla of three steamers and a number of light native canoes along the navigable waters of the Upper Congo as far as Stanley Falls, a distance of 1,000 miles. The journey will occupy ten months, and will terminate on the East Coast. Mr. Stanley has checkmated M. de Brazza by forming alliances with two of the Upper Congo Batoka chiefs, who have pledged themselves to oppose annexation by France. Mr. Stanley has signed a treaty with Regulus Grandchu, who owns all the territory along the north bank of the Congo, for 150 miles beyond Stanley Pool. Makoko's successor is Mpumo Ntaba, which signifies the principal he-goat. The Austrian explorer, Herr Autzic, has shot himself.

THE LAWNTENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE final tie for the Lawntennis Championship, played on July 16 between the brothers W. and E. Renshaw, was witnessed by more than 2,000 spectators; a number which bears ample testimony to the popularity of the game. As had been anticipated, W. Renshaw, the elder, beat his brother after a hard-fought match, and secured the championship title for the third year in succession and the Cup as his absolute property. At the outset each won two games; when E. Renshaw scored four in quick succession, chiefly through his accurate play, and thus unexpectedly won the first sett with ease. The champion then buckled to his work, and by dint of serving and volleying with much greater force than his brother, while his play remained equally accurate, quickly placed the next two setts to his credit, winning each by six games to three. After this, however, he relaxed his efforts, either because he felt himself secure or, possibly, with a view to prolonging the contest for the benefit of the onlookers, and allowed his brother to win the fourth sett by six games to two; so that the contest was left for decision by the last sett. From the first, however, W. Renshaw took a decided lead; and, winning the first four games off the reel, he ran out after his brother had placed three to his credit. Both players exhibited the same style of game, the service usually employed being an overhand stroke of tremendous force; although this was varied occasionally for a back-hand out, or for a "spoon" screwed high into the air, which on this occasion at least seemed erratic and ineffective. Both also "slogged" the balls in their returns with great force although in this W. Renshaw had a marked superiority to his brother: and both volleyed on every possible occasion; the ball on one occasion passing nine times between them without touching the ground.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1235 Agra (s), Gavin.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

2172 Simla, Nicholson.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1924 Cascapedia (s), Doyle.
1244 Thessaly (s), Backhill.

FOR HAVRE.

831 Bivonac, (s).

FOR DUNKIRK.

1496 Alleghany (s), Rea.

FOR ANTWERP.

2313 Bass Rock (s), Thompson.
2064 Energia (s), Seaborne.
1931 Thorndale (s), Humphrey.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s)—Malls, August 21.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1223 Sheikh (s).

FOR PORT SAID.

1187 Airy (s), Flett.
1496 Inchrhona (s), Anthony.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

997 Compta, Ritch.

FOR HAMBURG.

1450 Lero (s), Locock.

FOR CHINA.

1406 Sumatra (s), Fairlough—(Repairing.)
1611 Teheran (Malls).

FOR CALCUTTA.

2170 Bancoora (s), Hart.
1865 County of Haddington, Armour.
1320 Empress of India (s)—(Laid up.)
1309 Malda (s), Brown.
1231 Oakland, Mitchell.
1036 Shah Jehan, Williams.
720 Swordsman (s), Belke.

FOR RANGOON.

1497 Chupra (s), Keighly.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1341 Oithona, Ditchburn.
1710 Slieve Donard, Campbell.

FOR JEDDAH.

1349 Clan Alpine (s), Souter.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Henry Bolckow (s), Profume.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1039 Simla (s), Sleeman.

FOR MAURITIUS.

861 Adria (s), Raffin.
394 Choice, Harrison.

FOR BANGKOK.

759 Chetah.

REPAIRING.

1323 William Symington (s), Tyson—From Bombay to Hull.

UNFIXED.

STEAMER.

1555 Mount Lebanon (s), Whitson.

IRON SHIP.

1051 Weathersfield, Sherris.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
180 Ceylon (s), Pendued.
— H. M. S. Investigator.
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Consting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1314 George Skolfield, Otis—New York, April 18.
1198 Duleep Sing, Lower—Liverpool, May 5.
1942 Ladakh, Delargy—Liverpool, May 9.
973 Ireland, Roberts—Liverpool, May 12.
1340 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
1359 Charles Worsley, Morgan—Liverpool, June 5.
915 Tanjore, Nicol—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthuson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irby, Stewart—Liverpool, July 2.
1272 Arethusa, Niven—Liverpool, July 11.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—New York.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein, July 7.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1753 Utopia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 28.
1918 Bretton Hall, Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 30.
2660 Cholon—Marseilles—Left Suez Canal July 31—French Steamer, August 20.
1448 St. Bernard—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal July 31.
1569 Brookfield—Port Said—Left Suez Canal July 31.
2700 Pandora—Trieste—Left Suez Canal August 1—Austrian Lloyd's.
2660 China—Genoa—Left Suez Canal August 3—Rubattino, September 1.
1500 Clan Maclean—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 3.
2081 Victoria—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 3.
1677 Surat—Venice—Left Suez Canal August 3.
1719 Siam—Colombo—Left Suez Canal August 6—Takes Mails August 14.
2125 Peshin—Australia—Mails August 28.
1070 Mand Hartman—Rangoon.
1431 Gleadowe—Moulmein.
315 Akola—Zanzibar—Country Trader.
1354 Clan Lamont—Mauritius.
1831 Lisnacrieve—Rangoon.

EXPECTED.

1494 Mount Tabor—Liverpool, July 31.
1736 Rydal Hall—Liverpool, July 31.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick—Rangoon.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.
1641 Preston—Cardiff.
2022 Deccan—London.
1884 Cathay—London.
2157 Sutlej—London.
— Lord Warwick—Rangoon.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool.
2213 Hispania—Liverpool.
2600 Raffaele Rubattino—Genoa—Rubattino Co. Steamer October 1.

NOTICE.

HER MOTHER'S SIN,

A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Dora Thorne," "The Romance of a Black Veil," "A Broken Wedding Ring," &c., is continued in

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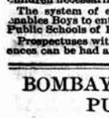

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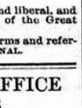

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STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.
JUST UNPACKED
A SPLENDID CONSIGNMENT OF
NEW GOODS.

			Rs.	a.	
Children's Best Patent SHOES, superior quality...	Size	5	3	6	per pair
Do. do. do.	,,	6	3	8	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	7	3	12	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	8	3	14	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	9	3	15	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	10	4	4	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	11	4	6	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	12	4	8	do.

Also
A special consignment of BLACK and WHITE LACES, all widths, choice patterns.
SAMPLES SENT UPON APPLICATION.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK:
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NOVELTIES
IN SILVER JEWELLERY.
THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
IN SOLID SILVER,
With five Grotesque little Imps Pendant from it.
THE "HORSE-SHOE BANGLE."
A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.
YE BOATING SOUVENIR,
A LIGHT SILVER BROOCH,
For *fichu*, lace "Cloud" or Bonnet Strings.
This style of Brooch is much in vogue.
THE SILVER "JAPANESE FAN" BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.
THE "HANDY" SCENT BOTTLE.
This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, its size rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily be broken; in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.
A GENUINE NOVELTY.
(Just Introduced.)
THE SILVER CIGAR-CUTTER KEY CHARM.
A watch chain appendage, looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.
THE SILVER PUZZLE MATCH-BOX.
A match-box and whistle combined, for the pocket, a pretty and inexpensive present.
August 2, 1883.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we special y advertise
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.
MEDOC, Rs. 14 0. ST. ESTEPHE, Rs. 16 8. ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0. CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.
Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.
"ROYAL CHARTER," WACHTER'S SHIPPING, Rs. 58 0. FINEST EXTRA DRY, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 56 0. CARTE BLANCHE, "SIBADEY BRAND," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.
**** Rs. 39 0. *** Rs. 34 0. ** Rs. 30 8. * Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.
FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0. "CARLTON," 11 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 38 0. 5 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 32 0. FINEST IRISH, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.
We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)
CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000,
Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.
In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.
The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.
The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,)—Chairman.
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MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart & Co.)
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JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STUART, R. A. (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company)
HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.
BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER.
AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
G. A. GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
The SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August instant.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.
Samples and particulars upon application.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PHENYLE.
ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS OR MORE.
Invaluable for Hospital, Surgical, Medical, Veterinary and Domestic purposes.
SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID.
Costs less than four pie per gallon for many Sanitary Purposes.
Cheap, Harmless, Clean, Convenient, Refreshing, Rapid, Effective.
See Testimonials from all parts of the world. (Patented in Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand).
Awarded "Especial Merit" Medal by "The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain;" "Premium Diploma" at "International Dairy Fair," New York City; "Diploma" of "New England Agricultural Society," and "Special First Premium" at Pennsylvania State Fair.
Sold in bottles, 5 ozs. As. 8, 10 ozs. Rs. 1 and 32 ozs. Rs. 2-8.
In tins and drums, ½, 1, 2, and 5 gallons.

	½	1	2	5
Rupees	4	7	13	30

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the rliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
3, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this powerful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dy

NOTICES.

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
Byculla and Fort.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE.

From the Proprietor of the "Woodbine" Tea Estate, Assam, dated Woodbine, 21th June, 1883.

I have much pleasure to state that I have found INDRADYNE most beneficial in stopping Choleraic Diarrhœa, when Cholera tincture and Chlorodyne have proved useless. Since writing to you on the 4th instant, I tried it on some Garo Coolies, a number of whom I had lost from Choleraic Diarrhœa, and found that it was the only medicine that had any effect on them, all other remedies having failed. These Garos are the filthiest people I have ever met.

(Sd.) F. C. MORAN.

Even more convincing testimonials accompany each bottle, giving details of almost miraculous cures.

Prepared and sold by EVANS & Co., 144 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Also sold by LYELL & Co., Allahabad; LAZARUS & Co., Benares; JAMSETJEE & SONS, Meean Meer; HONEY & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E. C.

C. & R. LIGHT,

LONDON.

SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,
INVALUABLE TO SHIPPERS. **Price £2. 10/-** SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in india—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly oe advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not oe also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemene, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad *Rs.* 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.

TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.

"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" "MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)

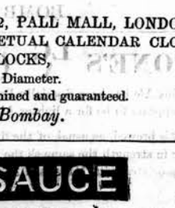
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

NUBIAN Blacking

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for the INDIAN CLIMATE



THE ORIGINAL Liquid Waterproof Blacking. Will keep its polish (which is very elastic) through intense heat or cold, rain, or mud; NO BRUSHING REQUIRED; easily applied with sponge attached to the cork; needs only one application a week; it never soils the clothing; invaluable for military accoutrements, as it is not affected by the weather; preserves the leather; cleanest, best, and cheapest for all kinds of boots, shoes, harness, bags, and purses. NUBIAN HAS A HUNDRED USES for renovating leather, ~~wool or metal.~~

Nubian Oil Paste Blacking, in tins; & Liquid Japan Blacking, in jars.
Superior to all other makes. Sold throughout India.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

By JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography, and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

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